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DRY LAW CREDITED WITH BIG DECREASE IN JUVENILE CRIME

Prohibition Has Brought Quick-
ened Sense of Home Respon-
sibilities, Says Mr. Todd

Press-Agent Reports of Law
Enforcement Reported by In-
dustrial School Statistics

"Credit prohibition with a wide-
spread decrease in juvenile delin-
quency in the United States. Credit it
also with an equally widespread in-
crease in the appreciation of family
responsibilities. Let it be known that
those who have to do with directing
great numbers of misguided Ameri-
can youth toward better things have
found their task made lighter by the
adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment
and the Volstead Act."

These were declarations made this
morning to a representative of The
Christian Science Monitor by Hobart
H. Todd, superintendent of the New
York State Agricultural and Industrial
School at Industry, New York, and
secretary-treasurer of the National
Conference of Juvenile Agencies, which
is now meeting in Boston in its twen-
tieth annual session in connection with
the fifty-third congress of the Ameri-
can Prison Association.

Press-agent reports of the failure
of prohibition in New York have
interest to the figures which Mr. Todd
presented to support his statement.
"The industrial school of which I am
the head," he said, "has a capacity of
700 boys. In 1918, 326 boys were sent
to me, whose fathers were temperate.
In 1921, there were only 56. In
1918, 80 boys were sent to the school
whose mothers were temperate. In
1921, there were none."

Irrefutable Statistics
"On Randall's Island," continued Mr.
Todd, "there is the House of Refuge,
which can care for 800 juvenile delin-
quents. Prior to prohibition it was
nearly always filled to capacity. Now,
however, after prohibition, the number
has been reduced to 300. You cannot
refute these figures. And the much-
heralded bootlegging and increased in-
toxication lose a good deal of their
validity as arguments against prohibi-
tion in the face of these facts."

Edward J. Henry, president of the
National Conference of Juvenile Agen-
cies, and superintendent of the Cleve-
land, Ohio, Reformatory for Boys, was
equally outspoken in his declara-
tions regarding prohibition. "We don't
want to return to the old order," he
said. "Our problems are simplified
and boys and girls throughout this
country are having a better chance
for the future because of prohibition
and education are being bought today
with the money which, before prohibi-
tion, went for booze."

"Fathers think more of their family
responsibilities. Mothers get the
means for providing those things
which, in the old, pre-prohibition days,
were impossible. You can't have liquor
as we had it then, and have also a
family life capable of giving children
a fair chance for the best in life. Pro-
hibition may not be absolutely en-
forced, but we have seen enough of it
to be convinced that it is the only
hopeful course."

Co-ordination Necessary
Mr. Henry presided and delivered
the presidential address at the open-
ing meeting of the Juvenile Agencies
Conference this afternoon. Payson
Smith, Commissioner of Education for
Massachusetts, will give the welcom-
ing address in the place of Channing
H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts.

The major problem before this con-
ference, in the opinion of Mr. Henry,
is to co-ordinate the forces already in
the field of juvenile welfare. "Modern

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Prison Association Head



Lewis E. Lawes
Warden of Sing Sing Prison, N. Y.

JAPANESE ASSURED STUDY IN AMERICA

Mother Church Directors Donate
\$500 as Initial Sum to Aid
"Stranded Students"

Five hundred dollars from the Japa-
nese Relief Fund has been contributed
by the Board of Directors of The Mother
Church, The First Church of Christ,
Scientist, in Boston, Mass., with more to
follow. This is the initial contribution to
the campaign undertaken by the Japan
Society of Boston within the last 48
hours, to enable "strapped" and
stranded Japanese students in the
United States to carry on with their
studies, despite the devastation in
their country. Beginning with the
immediate and pressing needs of the
50 Japanese students in Boston and
vicinity, this organization, working in
co-operation with similar societies in
New York and San Francisco, will
extend its activities until this year's
schooling is made a certainty for all
of the several hundred Japanese
young men and women in American
colleges and universities.

Already letters have gone out to
American college presidents, asking
for reports regarding Japanese who
may be studying in their institutions.
Meanwhile, practical relief to the
students in this vicinity already is
being extended.

Miss Jessie Sherwood, secretary of
the Japan Society of Boston, outlined
the plan of the organization in an in-
terview with a representative of The
Christian Science Monitor yester-
day. "On Sept. 1," she said, "there
were 20 Japanese students in Greater
Boston. Thirty others were enroute
here for the opening of school. It was
approaching the time when the very
essential remittances from home were
due. Then, of a sudden, came this dis-
aster. The two crises from which fully
two-thirds of these students came
were all but destroyed. A task of re-
construction confronted the parents
of these youths, studying in America.
The means to support them, if not
swept away, must be devoted, im-
mediately, to more vital ends. And many
—most of them—were in a serious

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS CALLED ONLY HOPE OF CORFU SOLUTION; FIUME SITUATION GROWS ACUTE

London Regards League as One Vehicle to Compel Italy's
Withdrawal From Archipelago—Belgrade Govern-
ment Urged to Show Restraint

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 13—Attention here
is again being directed toward the
League of Nations as the only vehicle
which can effect a quick Italian with-
drawal from Corfu. Benito Mussolini's
refusal to name a date for the evacu-
ation of the Greek islands is causing
unmistakable anxiety both in the Brit-
ish Isles and on the continent, and the
opinion here is rapidly crystallizing
that only through such collective
moral pressure as the League alone
is able to exercise will Signor Musso-
lini be made to see that it is neces-
sary for him to order the withdrawal
of Italian troops from the Corfu archi-
pelago at the earliest possible mo-
ment. The majority of opinion is op-
posed to Italy remaining in Corfu and
the adjacent islands till Greece has
executed the demands of the Council
of Ambassadors. It is held that it is
sufficient if Greece subscribes cathe-
gorically to these demands—as it has
done—and sets about honestly putting
its agreement with them into effect.

British Desire Italian Withdrawal
It is understood that the British Gov-
ernment is most desirous of bringing
about the Italian withdrawal from
Corfu without delay, as Downing Street
realizes there is a dangerously close
connection between Corfu and Fiume,
and seemingly endless and most diffi-
cult problems that might easily arise
from further complications in either of
these quarters. The belief was ex-
pressed to The Christian Science Moni-
tor correspondent in informed diplo-
matic quarters late last night that the
Fiume situation was hourly increasing
in gravity. Belgrade is being urged to
the utmost restraint and advice has
been given to the Serbian Government
to appeal to the League of Nations at
the first show of Italian force. This
advice to Belgrade follows confirma-
tion of the report of troop concentra-
tions in the Balkans.

Additional news in this regard
reached London last night, which
stated that considerable Italian and
Serbian forces were gathering in the
vicinity of Zegrah and Luviana and
the Carso. The diplomatic corre-
spondent of the Daily Telegraph
writes this morning: "British and
European statesmanship, whether at
Geneva or elsewhere, must take the
whole matter in hand properly and
urgently if a conflagration of in-
determinate dimensions is to be
avoided." In Greek quarters here it
was said that Greece is urging the
Ambassadors' Conference to hasten
putting into effect the allied sanc-
tions and to have signified its willing-
ness to carry out the demands im-
mediately.

No Decision Reached Yesterday
The Ambassadors meet in Paris
again today, and according to reports
will continue their consideration of
the crisis. The fact that no decision
was reached by the Ambassadors yester-
day clearly indicates that unanimi-
ty was not had, which means at
least that one of the Ambassadors was
not satisfied with Signor Mussolini's
policy to hold Corfu till the full and
complete execution by Greece of every
one of the demands.

In diplomatic circles here the
Monitor correspondent is informed

that there is a possibility that the Am-
bassadors will be called upon to take
up the Fiume dispute in a day or two.
Scutari reports indicate that the Al-
banian Government has climbed down
from the high horse it mounted last
week, and now signifies its willingness
to comply with the allied orders to
aid in carrying out the inquiry into
(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

GASOLINE CONCERN PLACED ON TRIAL

Gulf Refining Company Charged
With Discrimination in Order
to Effect Monopoly

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13
(Special)—The Gulf Refining Com-
pany, represented by its Springfield
manager, George A. Chalmers, went
on trial in District Court yesterday
on charges of discrimination in prices
charged for gasoline. It is alleged by
the complainant, Thomas H. Devine,
manager of the Kervine Republic Gas
& Oil Company, Inc., that the Gulf
company, by underselling to dealers
in one locality while maintaining prices
in another, has endeavored to force
the complainant company out of busi-
ness in order to effect a monopoly in
the district. It is alleged that in some
instances the Gulf company has sold
gasoline at a price less than what the
Kervine company paid for its gaso-
line.

Because of reluctance on the part
of some small dealers to appear as
witnesses, Judge Wallace R. Heady
issued subpoenas to compel their at-
tendance in court, and after several
witnesses had testified the case was
adjourned until today to await the
appearance of the delinquents.
Mr. Devine was the first witness
called for the prosecution by Attorney
Joseph E. Kerrigan, himself a stock-
holder in the Kervine company. He
testified his company had lost cus-
tomers owing to the Gulf company's
price variations. When asked con-
cerning records of customers and
sales he said he could not give definite
answers, and cross-examination was
postponed until he could bring the
company's books into court.

Witnesses were put on the stand to
show that in June and July of this
year the Gulf company was selling
gasoline in Springfield, West Spring-
field, Chicopee, and Agawam at prices
ranging from 18½ to 21½ cents a gal-
lon. Charles W. Hastings of Agawam
testified he bought gasoline from the
defendant company at 19½ cents on
various dates from June 6 to July 24
and that on July 31 the price fell to
18½ cents.

Michael Fitzgerald testified he paid
the same company 21½ cents a gallon
June 30 and on a number of subse-
quent dates up to July 11, some of
these dates being the same as those
on which Mr. Hastings testified he
made his purchases at the lower fig-
ure. On July 21, Mr. Fitzgerald said,
the price was cut to 19½ cents, and
on July 27 to 18½ cents.

BUDAPEST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS BY REGENT'S DECREE

BUDAPEST, Sept. 13—The National
Assembly was unexpectedly adjourned
yesterday by a decree of the Regent,
Admiral Horthy, until Jan. 13. The
adjournment is criticized by the mem-
bers of the Extreme Left, who de-
clare the Government desires to ex-
ercise dictatorial power.

The Governmental Party and the Ex-
treme Right gave the regent an ova-
tion for his act, although it is pointed
out that it was the obstructive tactics
of the Right, in the form of long
speeches on secondary questions, that
caused the issuance of the decree.

As several important measures were
due to come before the National As-
sembly, considerable interest is at-
tached to the action of the regent, and
a political crisis is believed to be im-
pending.

SPANISH ARMY AUTHORITIES SEIZE POWER IN BARCELONA; MOVEMENT AGAINST CABINET

Garrisons in Madrid, Saragossa and Seville Reported to
Have Adhered—Proceedings Opened Against
Marquess de Alhucemas, the Premier

Police, Civil Guard and Other Public Forces Accept New
Order—Censorship Established—Foreign Minister
Reported Arrested at San Sebastian

BARCELONA, Sept. 13 (AP)—A state of siege was proclaimed here
at 11:15 o'clock this morning, and the Catalan military authorities took
possession of power in this city.

It is stated here that several garrisons, notably those in Madrid,
Saragossa and Seville, have adhered to the military movement, which
now must be recognized as a regular
coup d'état. The normal life of Bar-
celona is proceeding, although the
state of siege has existed in reality
since 3 o'clock this morning, and a
censorship has been established under
the military authorities.

Documents have been made public
affirming that legal proceedings have
already been opened against the For-
eign Minister, and the Premier, the
Marquess de Alhucemas. It is reported
that Santiago Alba, the Minister of
Foreign Affairs, is under arrest at San
Sebastian.

A communiqué issued by the mili-
tary says proceedings will be brought
against the Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs and the President of the Council
(the Premier), and that a government
will be established under the military
authorities. The movement, the com-
munique declares, is loyal to the King,
being directed not against the sover-
eign but the Government.

The actual beginning of the revolt
occurred when General Llorensada, under
orders from Capt.-Gen. Primo-Rivera,
took over the government of the Prov-
ince of Barcelona, dismissing the
former Governor. In the other Catal-
an provinces the military authorities
have taken possession of the Govern-
ment.

The movement does not seem to
have met with difficulties in the Catal-
an region. Its fate in the rest of Spain
is not definitely known. The police,
the civil guard and other public
forces seem to have accepted the new
order of things.

The present revolt in Spain centers
in that hotbed of Spanish agitation,
the district of Catalonia, with its
populous capital of Barcelona. This
has long been the scene of conspiracy
and revolt seeking to restore the
Carlist dynasty line. It is also the
center of the separatist movement,
which seeks to make the great com-
mercial area around Barcelona a
separate state of southern Spain, de-
tached from Madrid as the center of
northern Spain.

Catalonia has also been the main
rendezvous for the extreme elements,
including the Spanish anarchists, and
the so-called modernists. The at-
tempt to assassinate King Alfonso at
the time of his marriage to Queen
Victoria of Battenberg originated in
that locality and the would-be assassin
came from the anarchistic school de-
veloped there.

Movement Not Dynastic
It is notable from the dispatches
that the present movement is not
dynastic, as the manifesto issued by
Captain-General Primo Rivera is di-
rected against "professional politi-
cians for seizing the power and an-
nulling the will of the King." The
military element has also taken a
markedly sympathetic attitude toward
the present royal family, and is looked
upon as one of its chief proponents
against the discords of political ele-
ments and the agitation of extremists.
King Alfonso himself has taken a
somewhat benevolent attitude toward
the warring political factions, and
through the influence of the old Span-
ish nobility and the army and navy
has usually been able to overcome the
various disruptive movements.

The recent Spanish reverses in Mo-
rocco have added a new element of
discontent and political rivalry. With
this have come new political rivalries
over the Spanish zone in Northern
Morocco, with Italy recently taking a
hand in what had before been consid-
ered a field largely for Spain, France
and England. The leader of the pres-
ent movement has been one of the
conspicuous opponents of the Spanish
policy in Morocco.

Sketch of Leader
Captain-General Primo-Rivera is
the principal figure of the present
coup d'état and appears to be direct-
ing its political ends. He is of a dis-
tinguished old Spanish family, with
the title of Marquess de Estella, and is
a lieutenant-general in the army. Be-
fore becoming captain-general of
Barcelona he was captain-general of
Madrid, where he had a stormy career
by reason of his outspoken utterances
against the Morocco adventure. He
was finally dismissed amid a storm
of agitation at Madrid, but within a
few months, on March 15, last year,
was nominated captain-general of
Barcelona and the surrounding region
of Catalonia.

While captain-general of Madrid,
Primo-Rivera was ex-officio a mem-
ber of the Spanish Senate, and it was
here that he created a sensation by
his emphatic view. He said the pos-
session of Gibraltar, now held by
England, was required to secure the
unity of Spain and the integrity of its
geographical and political conditions.
He also declared that Spain must
abandon Morocco as of no military
value. This declaration, by the high-
est military authority at Madrid,
caused an immense sensation. Mil-

Spanish City Under Martial Law



Barcelona, Capital of Catalonia, Showing Paseo de Colon

CHANCELLOR OFFERS TO PLEDGE WEALTH OF THE GERMAN NATION

Mortgages to Be Given, on Private as Well as Public
Property—Policy of Reich Laid Bare

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 13—The speech of
Mr. Gustav Stresemann, German Chan-
cellor, to the German press last night
proved even more notable than had
been expected. His reply to the French
Premier, Raymond Poincaré, was reason-
ed and eloquent and he followed
him not without success through all
his historical points. More important,
however, than this was his develop-
ment of his offer of productive guar-
antees to France and his appeal to the
people of Germany to recognize that
the time had come "to take in sail."

He showed that without the settle-
ment of the reparations question all
efforts to stabilize exchange and to re-
store prosperity must fail, and he rat-
ified his fellow countrymen to take up
the burdens by which alone Germany
could hope to liberate the Ruhr Valley

and regain the sovereignty of the
Rhine.

His argument to France was simple.
It was that whereas the Versailles
Treaty gave to the Allies mortgages
on public property in Germany he was
prepared to offer them mortgages on
private property as well.

To Pay France Its Price

He claimed that he held assurances
from the leaders of industrial Ger-
many to make this offer good, and
that, too to the extent of providing
the interest and the amortization for
a loan sufficient to pay France what
it demanded as its price for evacuat-
ing German territory.

His condition was that France
should lend itself to the creation of
an atmosphere that would render it
politically possible to carry through
his proposal. It is a bold offer and
deserves the closest consideration.
How great the political risks are that
a German Chancellor runs who makes
it known by the tone of the Na-
tionalist press here ever since it be-
came known that something of the
kind was preparing. The Deutsche
Tageszeitung, the Pan-German organ,
hints openly at a military revolu-
tion. "What," it says, "will Bavaria
say?" "Can any Reichswehr which
deserves its name bear such humili-
ation?" The Deutsche Zeitung, the
Extreme Right organ, goes even
further.

Adolf Hitler Threatens

"We do not believe in chaos," it says.

"Should the German constitution col-
lapse we shall build up another."
Adolf Hitler, the would-be Bavarian
Mussolini in a speech delivered in
Munich last week, also deals in
threats. "There are only two possi-
bilities," he said, "either Berlin marches
to Munich or Munich to Berlin."

Dr. Stresemann has also to face im-
portant Communist activity. The Gov-
ernment in Thuringia has been obliged
to resign owing to the defection of
the members of this party. The Gov-
ernor of Saxony is also threatened with
a similar movement, the Communist
Party having notified the withdrawal
of its support unless the embargo on
public meetings be suspended, and the
officers responsible for firing on the
crowd during a recent disturbance
be punished. The Thuringian and
Saxon governments are two of the
more important state administrations
whose support the republic, and any-
thing which happens to them, there-
fore, closely concerns the authority
which Dr. Stresemann is able to ex-
ercise.

SPAIN PROTESTS QUARANTINE

By Special Cable

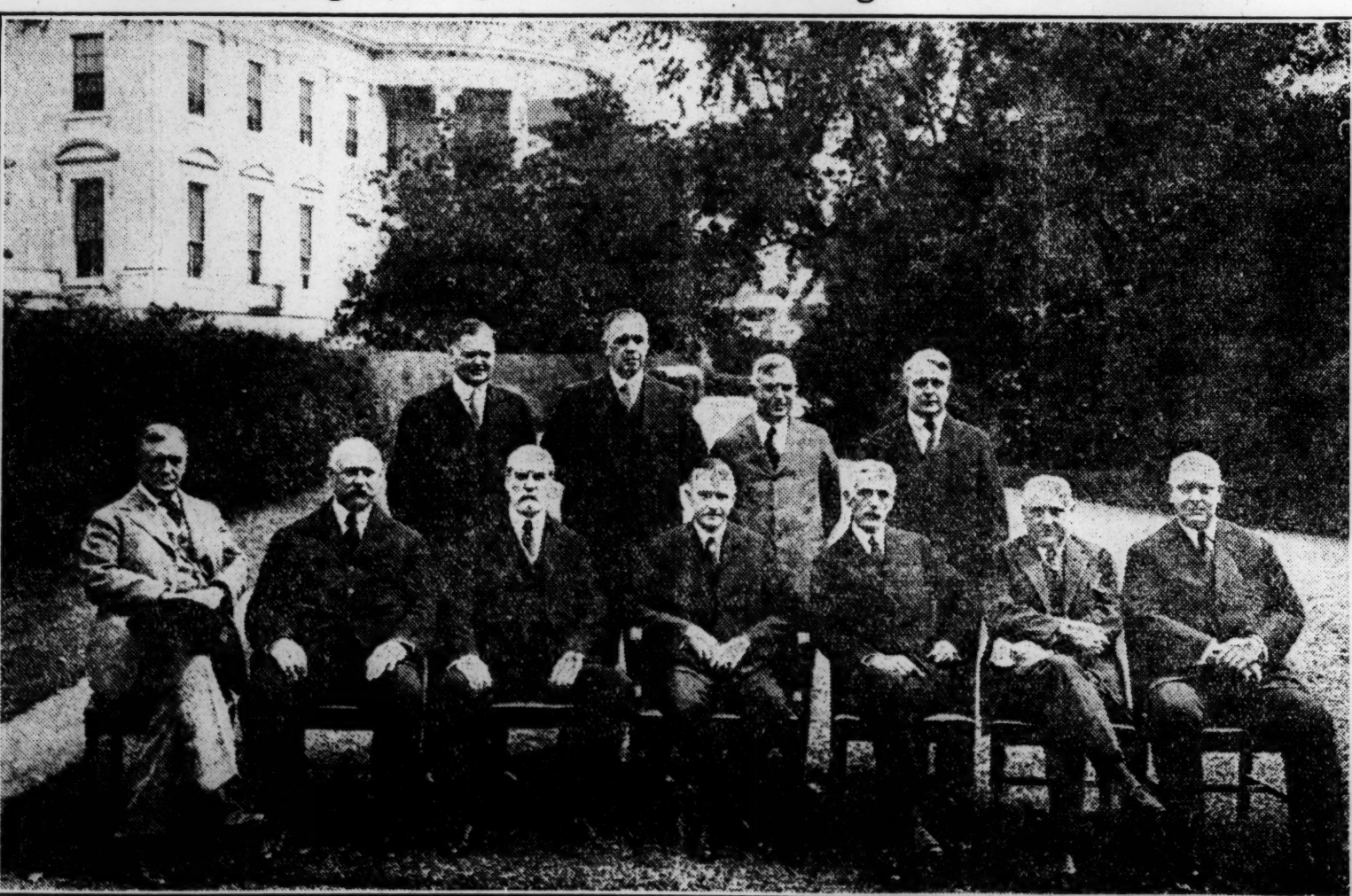
VALENCIA, Spain, Sept. 12—The
central committee of exporters today
issued a protest against the quarantine
placed by the United States Govern-
ment on all fruits and vegetables of-
fered for import from Europe. The
measure has caused great agitation
among the fruit growers of eastern
Spain, who were looking to the United
States as an outlet for produce for-
merly shipped to Germany, Russia, and
Austria.

MILITARY CONVENTION DENIED

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 12—The Turkish Em-
bassy in Rome has issued a statement
denying that Turkey is negotiating a
secret military convention with Bulgaria.

First Photograph of President Coolidge and His Cabinet



Group Shows Chief Executive and Advisors All Together for the First Time. Front Row, Left to Right—Harry S. New, Postmaster-General; John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State; President Calvin Coolidge; Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General; Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy. Rear Row, Left to Right—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior; Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor

tary circles were divided. Primo-Rivera declined to withdraw his utterances, and was finally dismissed in order to calm the storm.

King Returns to the Capital;

Army Said to Remain Loyal

MADRID, Sept. 13 (AP)—Army officers at Barcelona have revolted and martial law has been declared.

A sitting of the Cabinet which was held in connection with the proclamation issued by the Captain-General of the Barcelona district lasted until the early hours of the morning, when a statement was issued to the press. It said:

The Captain-General of Barcelona last night proclaimed on his own responsibility a state of siege in that district, seized the communications and invited other districts to support his action.

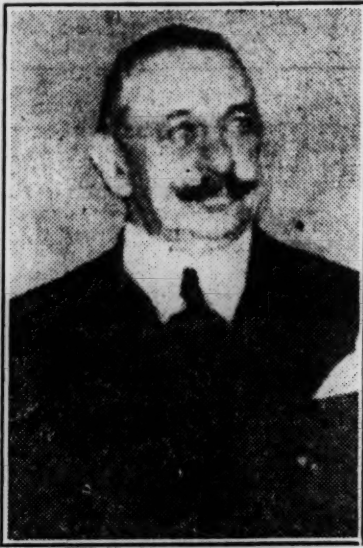
In order to explain this step he published a manifesto to the country declaring that the army called upon the sovereign to save Spain, and asking for the dismissal of the present ministers.

In certain districts it appears the military forces are disposed to concur in this attitude of rebellion.

The Cabinet is in permanent session and will maintain its position, which it will abandon only under force should the promoters of this sedition decide to follow up their policy with all its consequences.

The King will arrive in Madrid today. News dispatches declare that several garrisons in addition to the Barcelona garrison have rebelled against the Government. King Alfonso returned to Madrid on the Southern express at 11 o'clock this morning. The station was surrounded by troops and every precaution was taken to pre-

Premier of Spain



Marquess de Alhucemas

Proceedings are to be brought against the president of the Council by Catalan military authorities who have risen against the Government.

vent any unauthorized persons having access to the vicinity.

Conditions in Madrid present a normal aspect, no especial agitation on the part of the people being noticed.

The army, as a whole, it is declared, remains loyal to the Government. The Cabinet is remaining in session, and the Government expresses confidence in its ability to stamp out the revolt.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS CALLED ONLY HOPE OF CORFU SOLUTION; FIUME SITUATION GROWS ACUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

the responsibility for the Janina assassinations. Much resentment continues to be felt in Rome against that section of European opinion which favors Italian moderation and the speedy evacuation of the Corfu archipelago.

People of Yugoslavia United in Attitude Toward Fiume

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters, who has returned to Washington to prepare for the fall meeting of the league's officers, throws an interesting side light on Yugoslavia, which country she has recently visited with Mrs. Ann Webster of the league. She said:

Yugoslavia, made up, as it is, of six sections—Croatia, Slavonia, Serbia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia—is so very dangerous. The League will require the fullest support to avert war, involving Italy, Serbia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Greece. In the absence of the League, general hostilities are certain to commence Sept. 16. Some of the war plans of the Balkan powers are already decided on. Evidence of the solidarity of France and England for the League is the solution. The reparations issue is again attracting attention, but no workable formula has been advanced so far.

JUGOSLAV POSITION REPORTED BRIGHTER

Benito Mussolini Expounds Italy's Foreign Policy—Deals With Corfu, Fiume and Ruhr

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 13.—Italy's foreign policy formed the subject of a long discussion at today's Cabinet meeting, when after the Premier, Benito Mussolini's statement, a debate followed in which all the ministers took part and who finally approved the Premier's policy. The latter dealt separately with the Italy-Greek dispute and the Fiume negotiations, as well as the Ruhr problem. The execution of the sanctions of the Council of Ambassadors in the matter of the Italy-Greek dispute was within sight. At the Cabinet meeting, Signor Mussolini repeated that Italy would evacuate Corfu when Greece had given full and final execution of all the reparations determined by the Council of Ambassadors. Italy will loyally carry out this promise.

Therefore the pressure which is being made abroad in order to induce Italy to evacuate Corfu before, that nation regards as inopportune and offensive.

The Fiume Situation

Dealing with the Fiume deadlock, the Premier declared that he had not yet received the Yugoslav answer to the last Italian proposal, which he described as "absolutely fair and conciliatory." Signor Mussolini still believed that a direct agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia was possible without the intervention of arbitrators, especially if the Belgrade Government was willing to take a broader viewpoint of the whole problem.

At the opportunity Signor Mussolini would prove how great had been the concessions made by Italy.

Dealing with the question of the Ruhr occupation, the Premier admitted that the situation was clearer, and expressed the hope that a satisfactory agreement would be reached before long. Passive resistance had proved useless, and its further prolongation would lead to a catastrophe in Germany. The Rome Government therefore had taken steps in Berlin in order to convince the Government of Germany of the futility of passive resistance. Finally, the Premier assured his colleagues that in any further diplomatic negotiations or inter-allied conferences, Italian interests would be diligently safeguarded.

Only Point of Difference

The most important part of Signor Mussolini's declaration was that dealing with Fiume. His moderate words are interpreted as an invitation to Belgrade to discuss the problem directly. Rome writers would estimate it possible the points in dispute. Italy understands that Yugoslavia's intransigent attitude is due chiefly to internal difficulties. The only point of divergence between the two countries remaining is the future possession of the Port Baros delta.

It is true that the Treaty of Rapallo declares that the boundaries of the Fiume Free State should be the same corpus separatim as drawn up by the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria and that the Port Baros delta did not exist at that time. But the Fiume Harbor could not prosper if the port be separated. Here lies the whole difficulty. However, the outlook today seems brighter, and it is hoped that no precipitate action will be taken by either state when the time limit imposed by Signor Mussolini expires.

Warlike Activities in Balkans

Envisaged by Prof. Murray

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Characterizing the European situation today as extremely dangerous, Prof. Gilbert Murray, chairman of the executive council of the League of Nations Union, has sent a dispatch from Geneva to his headquarters here declaring that war plans among some of the Balkan powers had already been decided on and that hostilities were certain to commence next Sunday unless full support was given to the League of Nations.

Prof. Murray says: "The League is determined to assert its competency to intervene in Corfu, whether by court or otherwise. The Fiume situation is very dangerous. The League will require the fullest support to avert war, involving Italy, Serbia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Greece. In the absence of the League, general hostilities are certain to commence Sept. 16. Some of the war plans of the Balkan powers are already decided on. Evidence of the solidarity of France and England for the League is the solution. The reparations issue is again attracting attention, but no workable formula has been advanced so far."

They are all one, however, in their attitude toward Fiume. They are a

united people, a solid nation, on that one subject, and they will forget small differences while their attention is concentrated on the one matter of resisting Italian aggression.

EAMON DE VALERA STILL A PRISONER

Reported That He Escaped From Barracks Is Denied

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 12.—It was reported here that Eamon de Valera had escaped from Arbour Hill Barracks, Dublin, but the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed that this is untrue and that he is still a closely guarded prisoner. It was also reported that he had advised the Republican members to take their seats in the Dail and take an oath under compulsion, but this was denied by the Republican Publicity Department.

Apart from this only nine out of the 44 elected Republicans are at liberty, of whom Mr. Ruttledge—the so-called acting president—and Mr. Aiken, chief of the Republican army staff, are "on the run" and would presumably be arrested if they attempted to take their seats. There is a possibility, however, that the Republicans may attempt to capture sufficient seats in the

Department.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Joseph Morris, New York City; Mrs. Della B. Tierney, San Antonio, Tex.; Earl E. Beema, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Earle M. Weems, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Ira H. Godwin, Borden, N. J.; Viola Grace Rogers, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. Josephine L. Wilson, Walnut Creek, Cal.; G. H. Godfrey, Washington, D. C.; Herschel P. Nunn, Portland, Ore.; Elizabeth Boone, New York City; L. J. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Matt Mann, Detroit, Mich.; Alvin C. Hayes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alvin C. Hayes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elizabeth C. Jacoby, Iola, Kan.; Mrs. Viola M. George, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Edwin H. George, Washington, D. C.; Miss Hazel Page, New York City; Mrs. Louise E. Woolley, Lakewood, N. J.; Harold J. Woolley, Lakewood, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hendrickson, Lakewood, N. J.; Mrs. Barbara Pailser, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mrs. Theodore W. Roediger, St. Louis, Mo.; J. E. Blaisdell, Milton, Mass.; Mrs. Emma Heck, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Lora B. Blair, Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. Enoch H. Sayles, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Floyd O. Wright, Columbus, O.; Floyd O. Wright, Columbus, O.

American visitors registered at the London Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday follow:

Mr. and Mrs. W. Dearing, Colorado Springs, Colo.

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Featuring, in women's Holeproofs, the new elastic rib top, giving extra stretch and insuring perfect fit and comfort.

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Hem Top \$3.75
Rib Top \$3.75
Extra Heavy (Rib Top) \$6.00
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Heavy Silk \$3.00
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W. C. T. U. URGES RETENTION OF COMMISSIONER R. A. HAYNES

Anti-Saloon League Joins in Informing President Prohibition Chief Has Confidence of Citizens

By MARJORIE SHULER

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—A vigorous defense of Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, and a stronger union of all dry forces are likely to result from today's sessions of the convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and an executive meeting of the board of the Anti-Saloon League of America in this city. The women today sent the following letter to President Coolidge:

The national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, meeting in Columbus, O., extends greetings and every expression of confidence in you in the heavy responsibilities that have so recently and unexpectedly come upon you. Especially are we interested in your promise of vigorous enforcement of the prohibition laws under your administration.

We congratulate you that you are considering the conference with state executives before about a larger degree of co-operation between federal and local enforcement agencies.

We have been disturbed by rumors of impending resignation of Commissioner Haynes. We respectfully urge you to retain him and support him in his colossal task, as he is the outstanding official figure in this great work in which not only the womanhood, but we believe, the law-abiding citizenship of America generally has greatest confidence. May God strengthen and sustain you in your great responsibilities.

We pledge you our support.

Dry Forces Draw Together

Members of the Anti-Saloon League board attended the Union's session this afternoon, and it was announced that both groups will participate in the citizenship conference for law enforcement in Washington Oct. 14 to 16, called by the commission on council of churches and temperance of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Both groups also will be represented at the National Temperance Council meeting in Washington on Dec. 9 and 10, and Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the Union, will be an honor guest at the convention of the Anti-Saloon League in Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 12 to 20. There is a significant drawing together of the dry forces on national and state programs to withstand the attack of the wets.

Miss Gordon will again head the Union, and the other officers have been re-elected as follows: Vice-president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, New York; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill.; recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Fargo, N. D.; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Sarah H. Hoge, Lincoln, Va.; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Winnis, Evanston, Ill.

Adequate appropriations for the enforcement of prohibition, the children's bureau, the women's bureau and child hygiene are appropriated in the legislative program for next year. The women also will work for federal laws to protect Indians from the use of opiate, for a federal child labor amendment and legislation for physical education, citizenship education, home economics and vocational education.

Prohibition agents under the civil service, a federal home for women prisoners and uniform marriage and divorce laws.

"Marching Orders" Adopted

"Marching orders" for the law enforcement campaign were adopted by the convention to provide 17 ways of arousing prohibition sentiment. Registration of every dry voter, election of dry candidates, support for dry officials, meetings and campaigns among aliens are among the most important methods.

N. E. A. MEETING TO BE IN CHICAGO

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The 1924 meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association was announced today for Feb. 28-29 at Chicago.

The women have sent \$1000 to Japan, have thanked E. J. W. Bok for American peace award, and provided correspondence courses for

prisoners and called upon all citizens "to make their personal habits conform to the provisions of the prohibition amendment."

Conferences were held this morning by the departments of social hygiene, child welfare, evangelistic work, soldiers and sailors, Sabbath observance and work among Negroes, and by the young people's branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Speeches by state presidents and department chairmen filled the afternoon session.

Barter Influence Seen

The attack on the American Federation of Labor, predicted two days ago, broke at last evening's session, when Mrs. Laura Parks Miller, chairman of the women in industry department, told the convention that "when the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor declares that the federation is for light wines and beer, that executive committee is plainly trying to do the impossible—to deliver the Labor vote intact, to serve purposes of their own."

"If you will stop to think that with all the individualism, all the fighting, all the conflicting interests that make up that federation, it is the only organization in America that has continued one president in office for more than 40 years," she added, "you will realize without more detail that there must be political shifts and expedients used within the federation. It happens that the bartenders and the brewery workers' unions had, and have, much power in the federation. I leave you to draw your own inferences."

"The American Federation of Labor is far from representing all of American labor, or even of the organized and therefore articulate groups. It does not, cannot represent the individual citizen who goes to the polls."

"The power that dominates the American Federation of Labor and has driven it into the declaration for wine and beer, is, in my estimation and that of many others, a soulless struggle for power."

Mrs. Miller presented statistics of dry sentiment among individual labor groups.

American Is Greatest Menace

Mrs. Nellie G. Burger, state president of the Missouri Y. C. T. U., in an address on "The Challenge to America," repudiated the charge that the foreign-born citizenry of the country are the greatest menace to American civilization.

"It is not the foreign-born citizen who is the greatest menace to our civilization," Mrs. Burger said. "It is the American citizen, born under our flag, hallowed by the sacrifice and blood of our forefathers, who snags his fingers in the face of the law and says, 'I am above the law.'"

"I consider the Eighteenth Amendment perhaps the most important child welfare measure of the country," said Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau. "In spite of the difficulties connected with its enforcement, many of which are to be expected in carrying out a reform so fundamental, we can be grateful that children are now being reared unexposed to all the kinds of evil which radiated from the saloon, and that very few now know the poverty and demoralization of family life which in the past operated by the father or mother causes."

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We congratulate you that you are considering the conference with state executives before about a larger degree of co-operation between federal and local enforcement agencies.

DRY LAW ENFORCEMENT GAINS, PROSECUTOR TELLS PRESIDENT

Mr. Daugherty Cites 72,489 Convictions Under Prohibition—Jail Terms Aggregate 3000 Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Increased vigilance on the part of the Federal Government against the outlawed liquor traffic is evidenced in a report filed with President Coolidge by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, which shows that since Jan. 16, 1920, when the national prohibition act went into effect, more than 90,000 cases have been terminated, of which there were 72,489 convictions.

Fines amounted to more than \$12,367,660 in criminal cases and 367,660 in civil cases in the last 23 months total more than 3000 years. The records indicate a steady gain in convictions each year of prohibition, as the administrative forces improve their organization.

Mr. Daugherty took occasion in his report to point out that the arm of the law has brought to justice citizens highly placed in the country, prominent persons, as well as the rank and file in ordinary pursuits, and he told the President he had given orders to United States attorneys throughout the country to keep a particularly vigilant eye in prosecuting bribery, graft and other forms of misconduct by public officials charged with enforcing the Volstead Act.

Praises Officials

Of particular interest, in view of propaganda in "wet" quarters to discredit Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, is the Attorney-General's declaration that the Government's enforcement officials were coping with the liquor problem in a "highly satisfactory manner." At the same time it was indicated at the White House that no complaints against Mr. Haynes had been made to President Coolidge; that the Executive had confidence in the commissioner and does not contemplate removing him, or reorganizing the enforcement unit.

The report is considered timely in view of the impending conference of President Coolidge with governors of the states in the Union, to consider ways and means of accomplishing more effective co-operation between federal and state authorities in suppressing the outlawed traffic.

"Undoubtedly," said Mr. Daugherty, "this more extensive use of the nuisance section, the growing spirit of co-operation between state and federal authorities, and the more efficient

organization for handling cases point to but one end—a stricter enforcement of the law will in time bring us a highly desirable quality for our American citizenry, a wholesome respect and sincere reverence for the law."

The "nuisance section" referred to by Mr. Daugherty is a part of the Volstead Act, by which property used for unlawful manufacture and sale of liquor may be declared a nuisance by a court of equity and an injunction be issued, prohibiting the use of such property for any purpose for a limited period of time. Mr. Daugherty reported that this law, otherwise known as the "padlock section," was being used with considerable success. In 80

Under the provisions of the nuisance section, in the first five months of this year 380 injunctions were granted by federal courts alone, of which 127 were in California, 60 in New York and 40 in the southern district of Illinois.

The report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, is not yet completed, but the Attorney-General said it is already apparent that at least 10,000 more convictions were obtained this year than for the preceding year and 15,000 more than for the year before that. In 80 per cent of the cases terminated the violators were convicted.

"These figures indicate a stricter enforcement of the prohibition section of the country and the imposition of jail sentences in many cases seemingly have operated as a deterrent to possible violators," said Mr. Daugherty.

In Illinois during the first five months of this year there were 1377 convictions, over 1000 of which were in the vicinity of Chicago. The fines during that period amounted to more than \$200,000.

"Kentucky, long known as a wet state, also shows signs of improvement," said the Attorney-General. During the first five months of this year, 1258 convictions were reported, and at least two or three signal victories were scored by the federal Government. The report continues:

Cites Improvements

"The last few months have shown great improvement in the enforcement of the Volstead Act in California, especially in the northern district."

Of the Central States, Ohio was declared to have probably the best record, not only for the size and number of cases terminated, but also for heavy penalties imposed. The report of the northern district was said to be especially good. During the six months prior to June 1, 1923, the average sentence for each conviction in that district was three months and 16 days, with a fine of \$249.13.

The Attorney-General cited many of the more important victories of the Government against lawbreakers, and he said the beneficial effect of winning important cases had been notable.

"The law officers of the Department of Justice and the special agents of the Bureau of Investigation, he added, "co-operated wholeheartedly with the prohibition officials everywhere, and this co-ordination of effort had resulted and is resulting in a general tightening of the lines of resistance about the law violators of the country."

ROSITA FORBES VISITS RAISULI

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Rosita Forbes, the English explorer, returned to London yesterday after a trip through Morocco and announced that she was the first white woman to have visited Raisuli, the famous Moroccan bandit. She stayed for 11 days in the brigand chief's mountain stronghold. The explorer said that Raisuli has surprising knowledge of European politics. He is now friendly to Spain and believes the coming of civilization to be inevitable.

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PRISON LIBRARIES EXPOSITION POINTS TO SELF-IMPROVEMENT

Display in Rogers Building Indicates Service Rendered to
Convicts by Good Reading Matter

"Why let the convict spend his time alone in his cell, brooding, when he might be learning something or building character by reading the right kind of book?" is the question that is asked by the exhibition of libraries for penal and correctional institutions being held in the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, in connection with the American Prison Association Congress. No one who has seen that striking presentation has yet been able to find a reason why.

The point is made by two posters in color, one showing a man sinking behind bars, a prey to his own black thoughts; the other showing him with squared shoulders, lifted head, absorbed in a good book, forgetful of the confining bars and on the road to becoming a worth-while citizen when those bars are removed and he is free.

Beneath them is a third poster, that of a mechanic studying his trade under the caption, "Develop the power that is within you." Grouped near these are selected lists of recommended books, groups of illustrations of libraries in prisons, statistics and other material pertaining to the value of the prison library.

Sherborn Library
Conspicuous among the photographs by reason of its unlikeliness to anything pertaining to a prison, is one of the library at the Sherborn Reformatory for Women at Framingham of which Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder is superintendent. Mrs. Hodder is also a vice-president of the American Prison Association. That library might be anywhere but in a prison, but even so the most distinguishing feature about it is a thing that cannot be shown in a picture; the women are allowed to go freely to the shelves, pick out their books and then sit down and read them. It is the only prison library known where that is permitted.

Prison superintendents usually say that it cannot be done, especially in a men's prison, but Mrs. Hodder contends that even in a men's prison such liberty is possible without disastrous results, and more than that, that it would be beneficial.

The Sherborn library is a cheerful place. It is well lighted and the walls are lined with low open shelves well filled with books. Above them are hung prints of some of the world's great pictures. A periodical rack is at one side, and magazines in the regular library binders are on the tables. Flowers bloom in the windows and on the tables, and ferns are stood on pedestals. Round and rectangular tables are placed conveniently for light with comfortable arm chairs drawn up to them.

Another feature of the library is that it is the product of prison labor. The women painted it. They raised the flowers, they wove the drapery at the windows and made it into curtains. The furniture was made at the Concord Reformatory.

Minnesota Statistics
The report of the Minnesota State Prison for July shows that a total of 7424 books were given out that month. Only 2112 of these were books of fiction. The others were classified as follows: sociology, 279; philosophy, 132; religion, 99; language, 376; general science, 376; useful arts, 532; fine arts, 526; literature, 328; history, 750; travel, 714; biography, 251; bound periodicals, 801; foreign, 150; reference, 118; newspapers, 16,500; periodicals, 910. Only five books were destroyed.

The exhibition is got up under the American Library Association, with Miss E. Kathleen Jones, general secretary of the division of public libraries of the Massachusetts Department of Education, and W. S. Bassett of the New Hampshire State Prison.

Washington Observations

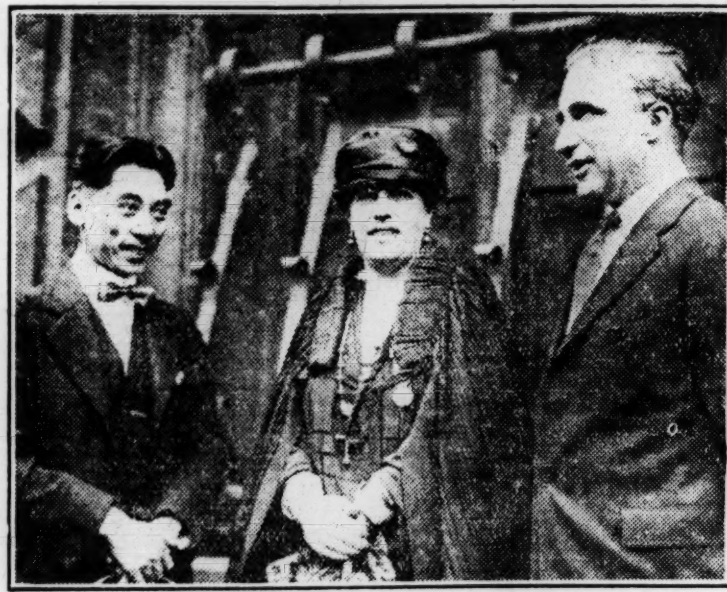
Washington, Sept. 13
THE champion set of names in the United States civil service is now found on the roster of the general accounting office of the Internal Revenue division of the Treasury. The chief of the office is named Bibb and the assistant chief is named Tucker. They are known as Comptroller-General J. R. McCall's best Bibb and Tucker.

President Coolidge has a double in Washington. He is Eugene E. Thompson, an investment broker, prominent in capital finances for the last 25 years. Mr. Thompson is a "strawberry blonde" like Mr. Coolidge, has his trim, spare, well-knit figure, and in physiognomy is enough like the President to be mistaken for a twin brother. Mr. Thompson's friends all over the country have been sending him clippings from the rotogravure sections of the newspapers, asking him how he likes masquerading as President.

When Arthur M. Hyde (R.), Governor of Missouri, last week, the official version was that he had come to talk prohibition enforcement and party harmony in his faction-ridden State. Governor Hyde, as a matter of fact, has a busy buzzing Vice-Presidential bee, and his friends are noisily grooming and booming him as the fall-end of the "Coolidge ticket." Alliteratively and geographically, they think Missouri would make an ideal running-mate for Massachusetts. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a prominent Wesleyan, and an Odd Fellow. Republican national organization leaders have been at loggerheads with the Hyde State machine. It is those hostile forces that Mr. Coolidge commissioned James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, to bring together.

A tabulation, never before made public, is supplied to this observer from an authoritative quarter, indicating the dimensions of American charity since 1914. In the intervening nine years, gifts for distress

Prison Conference Delegates



Left to Right—Albert D. Ovi, Representative of Japanese Department of Justice; Mrs. Robert F. Herrick, Chairman of Committee on Hospitality; E. R. Cass, General Secretary of Prison Association

PRISONERS PROVE POULTRY PROFITS

State Camp at Rutland Shows
Net of \$3166.76 in Year
From Eggs

Raising of poultry by the inmates at the State Prison Camp at Rutland has proved successful, and that it will be carried on in a still more extensive manner is indicated from reports of the activity made public today at the State House by the State Penal Department. The interest taken in the work was also considered to be a valuable feature of the enterprise, as it tended to encourage the prisoners to a useful and profitable occupation when they should be released.

The report shows that 1500 laying birds are maintained and some 4000 chickens were raised this present season. During the year 13,144 dozens of eggs were sold at an average price of 57.8 cents per dozen. The net cost of production was 33.3 cents a dozen, so that the profit on the egg sales amounted to \$3166.76. The fact that the men employed in the work have taken interest in it is said to have much to do with the success.

The report says: "There are hundreds of acres of low-priced lands in Massachusetts growing up in almost valueless underbrush that are well situated because of markets adjacent where a man with a small capital and the knowledge of the business which is necessary could establish an egg and chicken raising farm and make a great financial success."

"The novice stands little chance of making a success of a large poultry plant. But thanks to the recent discoveries in the care and fostering of chickens from egg to market, the same uncertainties do not threaten the success of the poultry business, that did as recently as 10 years ago."

UNITARIANS DONATE \$2000 TOWARD FUND FOR STUDENT WORK

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 13 (AP)—Unitarian delegates to the general conference and others today contributed \$2000 for the recently organized Student Federation of Religious Liberals, needed to launch the field program in 65 colleges and universities. A plea for this object was made last night by the Rev. Harold E. B. Speight of King's Chapel Boston. In addition to the cash, pledges were made which assure the \$5000 needed for the first year.

Many delegates came today for the Unitarian Laymen's League third convention which opens tomorrow and most of the 290 chapters are now represented.

The general conference sat again in Battell Chapel today to discuss resolutions which had been offered for the good of the church. Half the time was given over to the young people and the other half to consideration of added usefulness for The Christian Register, the denominational organ.

MUTUAL BANKERS ELECT MR. ADAMS

FITCHBURG, Mass., Sept. 13 (Special)—The Mutual Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts, in convention here, elected William L. Adams of Pittsfield president, with Joseph H. Soliday of Boston, first vice-president; Harry P. Gifford of Salem, second vice-president, and W. P. Clark of Arlington, secretary.

At the annual banquet last night John M. Wadhams, Torrington, Conn., president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, discussed the relation of the transportation problems to the savings bank investments and other industries. Milton W. Harrison of New York City, secretary of the national association, urged the members to be optimistic. He

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Send card and our representative will call.
S. G. RAINS, Auctioneer

JAPANESE ASSURED STUDY IN AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

plight and appealed to us for help. This undertaking is the result. The money raised for this purpose, Miss Sherwood pointed out, will be a perpetual memorial of good will. The students, themselves, unwilling to accept charity, have pledged themselves to repay in full the amount loaned to them through the Japan Society. This sum will be set aside as a scholarship for other Japanese youths, the sons and daughters of the present generation of students, who desire to study in America. Only on such condition would the students agree to accept help.

Curiously enough the school children of Tokyo and Yokohama are the chief factors in raising this student-fund, Miss Sherwood, months ago, made arrangements for securing from those two cities a great exhibit of the work of children in the lower grades of the public schools. The exhibit from Tokyo arrived only a few days before the earthquake and that from Yokohama a few days later. The exhibit is now being shown at the Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth streets. There is no charge, but voluntary contributions are asked for those who visit the exhibit.

Directors Approve Change in \$10,000 Japan Relief Order

Blankets, tinware, and building materials, instead of foodstuffs, of which there are enough in Japan for the present, will be loaded aboard the United States Shipping Board steamer, President Jefferson, for immediate shipment to the Christian Science Society of Yokohama, according to a telegram sent yesterday by the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, to Eugene Hunt of Seattle. This authorization followed the receipt of a telegram from Washington that Judge John Barton Payne of the American Red Cross had authorized space for 100 tons aboard the President Jefferson for relief for the Christian Science Society of Yokohama.

Mr. Hunt, to whom the Board of Directors on Monday had wired authority to purchase \$10,000 worth of food supplies, indicated in a telegram yesterday that he had received from Japan through the Japanese vice-consul at Seattle that food supplies seem ample, but that the urgent need is for blankets, clothing and building materials. He asked authority to make these substitutions in the shipment.

Meanwhile the Washington correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor reported that Mr. Payne had allotted the space aboard the President Jefferson and had advised Mr. Frank Waterhouse, Red Cross representative in Seattle, to that effect. The Board, therefore, immediately wired Mr. Hunt, asking him to make changes and substitutions in the shipments as his information indicated were advisable, to load this material on the President Jefferson and to keep the Board informed of results.

Huron Reaches Yokohama

Word has been received in Boston that the U. S. S. Huron, attached to the Asiatic squadron, has arrived at Yokohama. The Huron has been cruising in Chinese waters, and Capt. Clarke D. Stearns, commanding, cables that Mrs. Stearns is proceeding from Shanghai to Japan to assist in the relief work.

NEW FISHING BANK FOUND OFF LABRADOR

Consul-General Edwin N. Gunsaulus, stationed at Halifax, N. S., reports that a new fishing bank 200 miles by 90 miles has been discovered off the coast of Labrador by Captain McDonald, a Gloucester fisherman. The new bank is said to abound with cod and halibut and is expected to be a valuable acquisition to the already known fishing banks.

The depth of water is 76 fathoms; and the same soundings were prevalent over a large part of the bank, varying but little. The exact location of the bank has not been made known, although it is understood to have been accurately charted by Capt. McDonald.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA HOSPITALS REFUSE TO TAKE LIQUOR PROFITS

Directors Have No Wish to Be Connected With Govern-
ment's Trade—Bootlegging Scandal Protested Against

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Three developments during the last two weeks have shown a growing revulsion of public opinion against the numerous evils produced by British Columbia's Government liquor control law:

1. The decision of the British Columbia Hospital Association, representing hospital boards of all cities, to ask the Government not to finance hospitals in future by profits from liquor sale.

2. A strongly worded resolution passed by the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, representing cities all over the Province, demanding Government action to end the present bootlegging scandal and to reform conditions "worse than in the days of open bars."

3. The demand of the Westminster Presbyterian, representing over 50 Presbyterian congregations in Vancouver, New Westminster, North and South Vancouver, since Rupert and other districts for the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to investigate the workings of the present liquor system, under which, it is asserted, drunkenness, lawlessness, immorality and bootlegging have increased alarmingly.

Directors of British Columbia hospitals, in deciding to cut loose from the liquor business, declared at their recent convention that their connection with liquor sale profits had been unsatisfactory in many respects. They have no desire to be connected in any way with the Government's trade in liquor. Delegates representing the Hospital Association will confer here shortly with J. D. MacLean, Provincial Secretary in charge of hospitals, and ask him to remove hospitals from any connection with liquor profits.

The action of the Union of Municipalities in demanding Government action to end existing liquor evils was prompted by the appalling growth of bootlegging in cities in every part of the Province. The union's resolution protests against "the present disgraceful situation throughout the Province in regard to formation of clubs and the sale of liquor therein," and declares that "the situation is worse than in the days of the open bars, and is not only destructive of morals, but is resulting in bringing about disaster for law and order."

Government liquor control has had a serious effect on business, the resolution of the New Westminster Presbyterian asserts. It adds that this year from Jan. 1 to June 25, the Government imported 120,831 gallons of liquor and private export houses brought in no less than 124,099 gallons. "The claims made in 1920 (when Government sale was adopted) that Government sale of liquor would reduce

CHAMBER SURVEY BARS TRUNK LINES

Merger of All Other Railroads
Except B. & A. Favored

By a majority of more than three to one, the membership of the Boston Chamber of Commerce voted, by a mail referendum ballot, against consolidation of the New England Railroad lines with the Trunk lines. The referendum shows that the Chamber members favor the consolidation of the New England lines, with exception of the Boston & Albany and Grand Trunk lines, into a New England system. It is in line with the recent report of the special committee on railroad policy of the Chamber, which recommended the same thing that the members have favored, following 11-odd months of investigation.

Announcement of the results of the referendum was made by the Chamber this noon, upon completion of the tabulation of votes cast by the members during their 10-day mail referendum. The judges of the count were: Edwin C. Johnson of H. A. Johnson Company and Frank J. Ludwig of Charles M. Cox Company.

Following the referendum, which supports the recommendations of the special committee, the Chamber will urge the Interstate Commerce Commission to adopt a plan for the consolidation into one New England system of all New England railroads excepting the B. & A. and the Grand Trunk. Furthermore, the Chamber will support the plans of the New England Governors' Committee for the rehabilitation of the New England lines. The Chamber's position is an endorsement of the exhaustive report, issued last June, by the committee appointed by the governors of the six New England states to advise as to what steps should be taken to improve the New England railroad situation.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES TAKEN
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The new \$20,000,000 issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness has been fully absorbed and indications are for a heavy oversubscription. The issue matures six months from Sept. 15, and bears 4 1/2 per cent interest.



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WASHINGTON, D. C. "Morrison" 1109 F Street, N. W.	LANCASTER, PA. "Castle" No. Queen and Orange	CUMBERLAND, MD. "Philipsborn Co." 134 Baltimore St.

FEDERAL BANK TO HOUSE \$600,000,000

Cleveland Structure Regarded as Architectural Achievement and Impregnable

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence).—The new Federal Reserve Bank Building, at Superior Avenue and East Sixth Street, which is the headquarters of the fourth federal reserve district, is a notable addition to the business section of Cleveland. The 10-story structure, the vaults of which will house from \$300,000,000 to \$600,000,000 in gold, silver, currency and securities, is devoted entirely to the business of the bank. Erected after an extended survey of other federal reserve bank buildings in the country, the new bank, besides being architecturally and artistically a beautiful structure, is regarded as the last word in safety and security for the millions of dollars to be stored in it.

The building is of pink Etowah Georgian marble, and its architecture conforms in style to other buildings in Cleveland's group plan of public buildings. The main floor contains the banking rooms, where are located the cashier and his assistants and the sub-post office. The lobby, which is reached from the main entrance on Sixth Street, has almost the appearance of a cathedral, with its vaulted ceilings and Italian marble walls.

Machine Guns to Protect Money

The basement contains the main vault and smaller vaults where the larger money transactions will take place. The main vault has room for 14 tons of gold. To protect this money, machine guns have been placed in various spots about the building so as to command the surrounding streets. There also is an elaborate system of guards in addition to all the modern safety devices now used by banks.

The print shops, stock rooms and the department of building maintenance are on the second floor, while clerks and technical departments are on the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh floors. The executive officers and their assistants are located on the eighth floor, where there are accommodations for conferences with visiting bankers. The chairman of the board, who is also the federal reserve agent, the auditors, and the bank examination, credit, statistical and editorial departments are on the ninth floor, with a cafeteria for the 600 employees. The mezzanine also contains locker rooms and space for archives and storage.

Great Increase in Business

Rest, reading and library rooms are on the tenth floor, as well as other rooms devoted to welfare work for the employees.

The bank building was erected at a cost of \$5,805,798. The vault, with its two massive doors, cost \$994,598, and the machinery, furniture, and fixtures \$1,375,800, making a total cost of \$8,176,196.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland began operations on Nov. 16, 1914, with 23 officers and employees. There now are 597 employees and the capital has increased from \$2,022,139 to \$12,167,700, and the total cash reserve from \$5,413,084 to \$312,326,824. The officers are: D. C. Willis, chairman of the board and federal reserve agent; J. C. Nevin, secretary and cashier; G. A. Stephenson, manager of bank relations department; W. H. Fletcher, assistant federal reserve agent; B. V. Chappell, assistant secretary; F. V. Grayson, auditor; J. B. Anderson, assistant federal reserve agent; E. R. Pancher, governor; M. J. Fleming, F. J. Zurinden, deputy governors; W. F. Taylor, H. F. Strator, C. W. Arnold, G. H. Wagner, D. B. Clouser and C. L. Bickford, assistant cashiers.

GOVERNOR BROWN AGAINST RAIL PLAN

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 13 (Special).—New Hampshire sentiment has split on the question of railroad consolidation and reorganization in New England, and today Fred H. Brown, Governor, made arrangements to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission in opposition to the Storrow plan, so called, for consolidation of the Boston & Maine and New Haven railroads and for state aid in rehabilitation.

The New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association, however, has come out in favor of the Storrow plan, through its officers, Eaton D. Sargent, president, and James J. Cummings, secretary. The 300 individual manufacturers belonging to the association have not been canvassed.

Governor Brown says he agrees with the New Hampshire members of the railroad commission appointed by New England governors to study the situation.

Lester F. Thurber of Nashua, chairman for New Hampshire, Clarence E. Carr of Andover, Benjamin W. Couch of Concord, Arthur H. Hale of Manchester and Prof. James P. Richardson of Dartmouth, disagreed with that part of the commission's report proposing consolidation of New England railroads into a regional group. "We do not believe that there should be any consolidation of New England railroads at the present time," the New Hampshire representatives said.

Governor Brown will go to Boston on Sept. 24 to make plain the position of this State. Henry C. Hall, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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is for sale on the following news stands in Detroit, Mich.:

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Bates and Jefferson
M. Freeman..... Jefferson and Woodward

New Federal Reserve Bank in Cleveland



Red Schoolhouse Saved by 'Old Grads'

Petersham Men Buy Building of Early School Days

PETERSHAM, Sept. 12 (Special).—Preparations to tear down the little old red schoolhouse in which they had learned their three "R's" many years ago have prompted three business men of this town to purchase the building. Walter Bassett, John Leamy and George Rarch are the three business men who despite the fact that they have been away from the school for more than 40 years, have purchased the building.

These three men, with other former pupils, have formed the Association of the Second East District School of Petersham and they plan to hold a yearly reunion.

WOMEN TO VOTE ON WORLD COURT

League to Have Information Booth at Springfield Exposition

During the week, Sept. 16-22, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters will establish temporary headquarters at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, by courtesy of Mrs. James J. Storrow and Mrs. Schuyler Herron, in the Home Section. An exhibition of the work of the National and of the New England Leagues of Women Voters will be displayed by means of striking posters which show the extent and authority of the league's work in its efforts to give voters understandable accounts of the methods and problems of organized government.

Mrs. Martha Helen Elliott, chairman of the Massachusetts league's committee on government efficiency, will take charge of the exhibit for Massachusetts, while a large committee of the Springfield League of Women Voters, headed by Mrs. Robert Stebbins, will be in general charge throughout the week.

The league dolls, who made their debut at fairs in 1920, will again appear to the delight of the little folk. The dolls tell by their costumes the work of the various standing committees.

In the interest of registration and voting, also to get the drift of public sentiment, a voting contest has been arranged for on the question, "Shall the United States Enter the World Court?" The ballot is in the regular legal form of a referendum question. Mrs. Elliott will have charge of the balloting, and, as she has recently returned from Europe, where she studied international questions, visiting The Hague and Geneva, she is able to give information about actual conditions.

TEACHERS TO RECEIVE 'STUDENT STANDARDS'

An opportunity will be given high school and college students to present, officially, their standards for motion pictures, dancing, dress, and so on to their elders, at the fourteenth annual

meeting of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, Inc., to be held in Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 24-26. One afternoon is to be given over to them for this purpose. The convention is arranged as a working convention.

While there are to be addresses by picked speakers, the program is made up largely to meet definite ends. The round tables or group meetings that proved so successful last year will be continued this year. Local presidents will meet at a luncheon for the discussion of association problems.

Mrs. Eva Whitting White of the Boston Community Service will speak Thursday evening.

VETERANS' BUREAU WORKERS GO

An annual saving of \$239,065 in the operating expenses of the New England Division of the United States Veterans' Bureau may be effected as the result of dropping 36 workers in this area, 35 of whom are in the Boston district, it was announced yesterday.

Venture in Industrial Journalism Wins Success in Grand Rapids

The Commonwealth, Published by and for Workers, Does Much to Heal Differences Between Capital and Labor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence).—A venture in industrial journalism that has served to promote peace and benefit its community has made headway in this city since the war. The Commonwealth, this periodical is called, a name designating its fundamental interest. Published with the help of workers, supported but not directed by employers, it pivots about an editor who in other days plumbed depths of toil that ever since has made him kin to the man who works with his hands.

To the stabilizing influences in Grand Rapids, The Commonwealth contributes, giving expression to Labor's interest in labor in quite other than "class war" channels, such as have found a place, apart from the more conservative labor press, in some communities. The Commonwealth is, in a sense, a workers' economic digest, designed and edited with an effort to place world problems and industrial questions before the reader in a simple way, while proceeding on the premise that there is more good in every human being than there is in the which is bad and destructive. The project was conceived by A. P. Johnson, well known in newspaper circles in the middle west, who had

been business manager of the Chicago Herald. It grew out of a war-time periodical he had got out for the State Council of Defense. Mr. Johnson had "knocked around the world," and knew the viewpoints of manufacturer and employee. He was at home with either, and the job he has set for himself has been to get them to be at home with each other.

No Abuse Permitted

Employers, educators and leading labor conservatives joined him. His newspaper appeared first in a humble garb, needing, as a prominent college professor once remarked, "a bath, haircut, shave and suit of clothes." But it contained an appeal to the American man and woman aimed

at the heart. It did not tell them what they should do, it just told them what needed watching. It did not abuse or persecute the radical. It invited his views and answered them.

Circulation was supplied through the employers, who paid for the distribution of the magazine, now a handsomely laid out monthly periodical with an original labor painting distinguishing each cover. More than two-thirds of the workers in Grand Rapids, its editor reports, are regular readers. To quote Mr. Johnson: "A few workers accepted The Commonwealth without misgiving until we had a board of managing editors picked from among the workers themselves. Some were almost radical, but at heart they all were sincere and honest. We met, for some time, twice a month, beginning our deliberations over a 'help-yourself' dinner. It was necessary frequently to call for a motion to adjourn in order to give these men, who had to get up early in the morning a few hours' sleep."

The first resolution at our first meeting was to permit any worker or employer to say anything in the Commonwealth, and which was not derogatory to the flag, our courts, or the good intent of our Constitution. We could criticize anything or anyone, but with no malice or personal offense.

The "board," however, soon tired of editing and turned its attention to policies. We wanted to do something constructive, something big. The Commonwealth got in touch with the University of Michigan, which was then contemplating putting on an extension course for the development of foremen. Hardly was the plan suggested before, with the co-operation of the Commonwealth, it was put through. For three years foremen from some of the largest plants in Grand Rapids, night after night, have pursued a course of study from which the first class has now graduated—which would better equip them in their technical work and in the employing, managing and training of men.

The Commonwealth by its own merits has continued to grow and prosper. It has been changed into magazine size, printed on better paper, and a four-color cover has been added. Its highest achievement, from a publishing standpoint, came this year when it enrolled as a member of its staff Gerrit A. Beneker, a painter of men in action, as the designer for its cover pages. It continues to print "anything" that a worker should know, but nothing has been offered in three years that has not had a constructive bearing upon industrial life. A singular proof of this method of dealing with industrial and social problems is evidenced by the number of those who have been helped by it. The Commonwealth has consistently encouraged the idea of "finding yourself." Fathers who did not believe in a higher or technical education have been prevailed upon to give their sons and daughters a chance to improve themselves in the specialty for which they are fitted.

The Commonwealth carries on a voluminous correspondence with its readers on all subjects which pertain to their economic and, not infrequently, their private lives. It has arranged for many scholarships for the training of technical men by the opportunity to go to school to a number of boys who otherwise would not have had that opportunity.

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AIR MAIL SERVICE TO BOSTON URGED

Chamber of Commerce Requests All Interested to Ask Congress for Action

With the Boston airport now an established fact, all who are interested in the commercial and industrial development of Boston should urge Congress and the director of the budget to provide funds for the extension of the air mail service to Boston, according to a letter that Howard Conoley, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has sent to Mayor James M. Curley.

The Mayor had requested the chamber to support an appeal that he had made to Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, for extension of the air mail service to Boston. The Mayor said in a letter to the chamber that "it is never sufficient to depend solely in matters of this sort upon official Boston; commercial and municipal Boston must act together to secure and advance the interests of Boston and the territory it serves."

In reply, Mr. Conoley explained that the chamber had appealed to the Postmaster-General last July and that the compelling motive for the chamber's interest during the last four years in establishing an airport here was the benefits that would accrue from air mail service. The letter continued:

We are very pleased to learn of your interest in the extension of the air mail to Boston. The Boston Chamber of Commerce is extremely anxious to see this done, and has been working toward that end for some time. As far back as July 25 we sent a letter to the Postmaster-General urging that he do all in his power to have the air mail extended to Boston. I am inclosing a copy of this letter.

We have been advised that while the Post Office Department is in favor of the extension, and people in Boston are anxious to receive the benefits, the air mail cannot now be extended to this city except by congressional action. At present it is practically limited to the route between New York and San Francisco.

The time has now come for us all to unite in presenting our arguments to the extension of the budget, and to Congress for the inclusion in the 1924-25 Postal Appropriation Bill of an appropriation for the extension of the air mail to Boston.

Correspondence

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SENATOR MOSES VOICES WARNING AGAINST JOHNSON AMBITIONS

Declares Personal Interests Menace Party Solidarity—Calls President Coolidge Logical Candidate

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 6 (Staff Correspondence).—Hiram W. Johnson, United States Senator from California, regarded in Washington as a regular Republican, should not in the interests of Republican solidarity inject himself into the 1924 national campaign as a contender for support that should be accorded President Coolidge. Principles, not personal ambitions, should take precedence. The lines are drawn sharply between the republicanism of President Coolidge and the radicalism of Senator La Follette. There is no in-between.

So spoke George H. Moses (R.), United States Senator from New Hampshire, in San Francisco as a member of the senatorial reforestation committee, when interviewed by representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Senator Moses is pro-Coolidge rather than anti-Johnson. For Senator Johnson he still entertains cordial personal regards, but his observations on the California man, as "Progressive" and "Irreconcilable," is sadly overworking the entangling alliance bugaboo at the expense of President Coolidge's chances for victory without in any way advancing his own, coincides exactly with the rank and file of republicanism in California unaffected by old-time loyalties welded by Governor Johnson.

"Senator Johnson is held in high esteem by the more conservative group of Republican senators in Washington," said Senator Moses. "There was nothing irregular about his attitude on major issues including the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill. With the benefits of prior campaigns and the prestige which the word 'progressive' coupled with a semi-Rooseveltian militancy always lends, Senator Johnson is playing between his conservative brethren and his radical brethren. It is a desperate game of political tight-rope walking but there is nothing particularly reprehensible about it, and the Senator does want to be President."

"The sudden rise of 'radicalism' in the middle west with Senator La Follette the natural leader already assures the Wisconsin fighter 102 delegates in the Republican convention out of 1000 delegates assembled. Favorite sons will claim their little quotas on the first ballots. New York will propose James W. Wadsworth, United States Senator; Indiana is

grooming Senator James E. Watson, while former Governor Lowden of Illinois and either Governor Pinchot or Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania will figure in the first roll call. With this dispersion Senator La Follette for the first time in his political career holds a key position. He stands to control the convention and Senator Johnson doubtless draws quiet consolation, hopeful and speculative from this.

"President Coolidge is the logical man to carry the 1924 Republican banner. He is progressive in a genuine sense, independent and resourceful. No one has as yet raised issues different from those advocated either by President Coolidge or by the Farmer-Labor group. I do not know what President Coolidge thinks about the World Court. Personally I am opposed to it, not because I am an unconvertible isolationist, but because I believe our present-day passion for mere machinery has caused us to overlook the possibilities of the Hague Tribunal as an instrument that will accomplish all the World Court proposes without compromising national independence. Within the Republican ranks there may be difference of opinion as to procedure, but in these days of party disintegration there should be more agreement on party principles and less heckling from the sidelines by those who inflate the importance of a few issues to gain an audience for political preference."

FOREIGN STUDENTS AT B. U.

From the far corners of the earth students will come to Boston this month to take up their studies at Boston University. Some of the countries represented will be Albania, China, Egypt, Denmark, Greece, Finland, Korea, Fed. Russia, Norway, Turkey, Switzerland, Sweden, Argentina, Chile, Armenia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Sicily, Brazil, England, Holland, Hawaii, Lithuania, Poland, New Zealand, Nova Scotia, Portugal, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Syria, Scotland, and Siam.

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BRITAIN WELCOMES
LABOR ARMISTICE

Plan Made to Shelve Industrial Feuds During a Period of Truce for Five Years

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 26.—The British Brotherhood Movement has launched a campaign throughout the country in support of an industrial armistice as a means to secure permanent peace, better understanding, improved social conditions, and the human touch in industry and commerce.

The Rev. Tom Sykes is the originator of the scheme, and so far the response in the country has been enormous. Not only have members of Parliament of all parties sent for Mr. Sykes to address them on the new way out in industrial affairs, but the Ministry of Labor has also embodied many of his ideas in a national industrial conference of employers and workers.

Public Men Support Movement
Many public men of note and leaders of religious thought have given the movement their active support, including the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Viscount Astor, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, J. L. Garvin, editor of the Observer, and Sir John Simon. The Labor Party are wholehearted in their advocacy of the scheme.

Mr. Sykes appeals for a five years' truce between Capital and Labor, and during this period he hopes that all the existing grievances will be ended, and a better and more human understanding reign instead. The perpetual crippling feuds between Capital and Labor, the suspicion and mistrust promoting class strife, mean ruin for all. Open conflict or co-operation are the only alternatives. Conflict, he maintains, defeats both sides, while co-operation, mutual trust and good will will bring a return of national and industrial sanity.

The masses in British industry today want a constructive and statesmanlike lead. They are tired of bitterness and organized strife, and everywhere there is a wide disposition to live for the recovery of the Nation's health, economic, industrial and domestic. Industry needs to be interpreted as a social and patriotic service. It is now certain that 90 per cent of the unemployed are sane and loyal and waiting for a clear lead. The hour has struck. An industrial truce is imperative, and for five years strikes and lockouts must cease, and a genuine co-operative effort be tried in place of what is in reality industrial civil war.

Theme Not Novel
Everywhere these proposals are heard there is immediate response, not so much because the theme is novel as because there is a widespread discontent with existing relations in industry, and this is backed by a still lingering hope that the rosy promises of a new world after the war will perhaps be given a sporting chance and materialize.

Something in industry corresponding to an industrial League of Nations is very much required. Such an organization would focus and direct the latent good will of society. It would encourage and extend the numerous local attempts at co-partnership and extend economic education and inform public opinion of the many difficulties in industry. Public welfare and the wise use of leisure would speedily be known as highest social service. Intolerance and misunderstanding would gradually disappear. One thing is certain in the post-war world. The extended franchise is a tremendous means of either good or ill. Around the vital interests of obtaining a livelihood the interests of life increasingly gather. Whether these interests are to be served by a violent class conflict or by helpful co-operation is the universal challenge to statesmanship and Christianity the world over. On the answer hinges more than can be imagined.

MYSORE IRON WORKS OPENED
BOMBAY, July 29 (Special Correspondence).—The recently opened works of the Mysore Distillation and Iron Works comprise 12 retorts, capable of carbonizing 240 tons of wood a day, a distillation plant for the recovery of methyl-alcohol, calcium-acetate and wood tar, and a charcoal blast furnace with a daily output of 60 tons of charcoal pig iron.

The wood for the retorts is supplied by the Mysore Forest Department from 250 square miles of well-wooded forest within easy reach of the works, connected by a carefully laid system of forest tramway. It is intended to proceed with the process of reforestation simultaneously with the tapping of the timber resources of the Department.

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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

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IN TRANSMITTING ELECTRICITY

Southern California Edison Company Now Sending Power 360 Miles—Two-Circuit System Carries 220,000 Volts

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 3 (Staff Correspondence).—The making and transmitting of electric power has reached a point of development where space is no longer a factor, and the most distant water power can be harnessed and made to produce energy to drive the wheels of industry in the centers of population. The work of accomplishing such a result is purely one of engineering skill and industrial management, involving the construction of dams, erecting of transmission lines and perfecting of public service corporations to handle the problems of electric generation and distribution. Proof of these statements has been made by the Southern California Edison Company in its recent completion of high pressure transmission lines between one of its power houses on the San Joaquin River and its southern territory, extending south of San Diego, in connection with its development of power in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, according to R. S. Ballard, vice-president and general manager of the company. These lines, comprising a two-circuit transmission system, were placed in operation on Aug. 1, and are at present carrying 220,000 volts—the highest in the history of electrical transmission.

High Voltages Transmitted
In explaining the relation of this line's successful operation to electrical transmission problems in general, Mr. Ballard told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it abolished distance as a barrier against the transmitting of electric power. He said:

When this line went into operation we proved that electric power can be taken an indefinite distance without appreciable loss. The distance of transmission depends solely upon the market to be served. If the market is big enough, power may be brought from almost any distance. The greater the power the farther it can be taken. We are now sending as far as 360 miles, and could send much farther if the size of our territory made it necessary.

There is no longer any reason why the water power of distant places may not be turned into electric energy and used to operate railroads and traction systems and light cities. The water

power of Maine can be made as available at Boston and New York as at the source.

Conservation enters into every plan for the development of hydroelectric power. Water must be used over and over again, passing through numerous power houses as it descends the mountains. Large reservoirs must be constructed so that water may be stored in flood season and used during drought. Tunnels must be dug through mountains so that the rains which fall in one watershed may be diverted to another and made to augment the flow at the power houses.

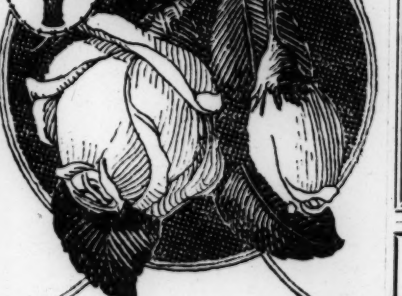
Building for Future
There are 1,500,000 horsepower of electric energy used in California now by a population of between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 people. Within the next 15 or 20 years we shall be equipped to supply southern California, that is, the territory south of Fresno, with 3,500,000 horsepower, or more than twice that now used in the entire State. Our engineers feel confident that at that time this will be no more than enough to care for the rapidly increasing population of this part of the United States.

The ideal combination consists of state-controlled companies with popular public ownership. By "popular public" ownership I mean a condition such as that existing in this territory, where the nearly 62,000 stockholders of the Southern California Edison Company are practically all people who are consumers of the company's power, and over 4500 of whom are employees of the company.

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Fifty-Year License
We operate our water power plant under a permit from the State to use the water and a license from the Federal Government to use lands of the forest reserve. This license, which runs for 50 years, permits us to build storage reservoirs, power houses and transmission lines, subject to the right of the Government to purchase our property at the end of that period at cost. Under these restrictions we have a practical monopoly in our territory, which is a necessity for the best service.

One of the best things about a hydroelectric system such as ours—which, I believe, the type that will be developed to a large extent the world over, wherever conditions permit—is that it conserves the water supply as well as produces electric power. We simply use the water; we do not consume or own any part of it. We have the right to go up into the mountains, build our plants, collect the water, melt the snows flowing down in the small streams, run the water through our plants, and return it to the rivers. From where we release it the water flows down to irrigate the valleys of the lower country. The farmers pay nothing to the power company for so regulating the flow of water as to make all of it available in a constant year-around supply instead of most of it coming down in floods and wasting itself in the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Ballard said he does not believe hydroelectric power can at once supplant electricity generated by the older steam method. During the present year, he said, the Southern California Edison Company is operating its steam plants at full capacity so that water may be conserved in the mountains on account of an unusually dry season.

MEETING TO BE HELD
OF CANADIAN CLUBS

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Preparations for the annual convention of the Canadian Clubs of Canada here Sept. 17 and 18 are being completed now. The convention will bring together men and women notable in all lines of activity in the Dominion, it is expected. The chief speakers will be: Sir George Foster, prominent figure in Canadian political history and now a member of the Senate; Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington; J. W. Duffoe, editor of The Manitoba Free Press and nationally known publicist, and M. A. Macdonald, K. C., of Vancouver.

Sir George Foster will speak on the subject of the League of Nations, and Dr. Suzzallo will give an address on the relations of Canada and the United States. A special train will bring eastern delegates to the convention, which will be attended also by delegates from Canadian clubs in the United States, from New York to Seattle. The Canadian Club organization is probably the most representative in Canada.

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Count Carlo Sforza Censures
German Evasion of Obligations

Former Foreign Minister of Italy Says Impasse in Ruhr Is Direct Result of Germany's Policy of Nonpayment

This article is the third of a series giving the views of eminent Europeans on the situation in the Ruhr, together with a discussion of Germany's ability to make payment in the way of reparations.

Count Carlo Sforza, who as Foreign Minister represented Italy in several allied conferences, speaking in connection with the present European situation to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

My opinion on the European situation, and in particular on the reparations problem, whether correct or not, is very clear. I find, however, some difficulty in expressing my views on the subject, knowing that they are intended for American readers. And this is because I have the impression that the American people must believe that Europe today is a madhouse, where each nation works against its real interests. There is no doubt that there are many visionaries in Germany, in France, and in Italy. The causes of this outbreak of unrestrained patriotism can be found in the gravity of the past dangers, in the numberless sufferings through which each nation has passed, and which prevented these visionaries from grasping the realities of the morrow. The reparations question is a grave problem, because it involves a moral rule and a theory of national security. The world public opinion today, taken as a whole, is not very favorable to the French action, and I can also see its faults and its inconveniences even from the French standpoint. However, when I was a member of the Italian Government, I seemed to me that the chief responsibility of the reparations deadlock lay with Germany. I still hold that opinion although for a different reason than that generally given by anti-Germans.

Lacked Self-Confidence
Germany lacked self-confidence, and this is the best proof of her defeat. Germany is and will always remain, in spite of all, one of the main pillars on which the foundation of European economic life stands. In a reconstructed Europe Germany would have gained prosperity and riches in a far greater proportion than Italy, France, and Great Britain.

It was, therefore, in the interest of Germany to show her good will to pay reparations. Instead of evading her obligations, and of promising without the idea of keeping her promises, I believe she ought to have done two things at the same time: (1) pay her debt to the last farthing, declaring it her duty to restore the devastated provinces; and (2) strenuously oppose remote future payments which she might be unable to pay.

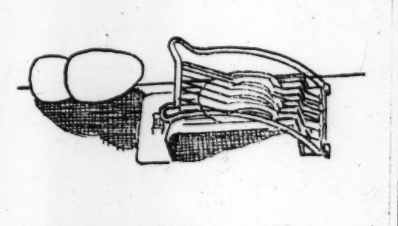
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LEAGUE TO DEBATE
SLAVERY MEMORIAL

In Tanganyika Territory Alone in 1915 There Were 185,000 Slaves, to Free Whom Is Task

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 30.—A memorial on the subject of slavery is being widely circulated by the Anti-Slavery Society, and a copy has been sent to the Secretary of the League of Nations.

The memorial states that the number of men, women, and children held in slavery under systems which assert a salable property right largely exceeds London.

It is recalled that the powers which signed the treaty of St. Germain in 1919, binding themselves to "endeavor to secure the complete suppression of slavery in all its forms," included America, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, and Portugal.

The memorial deals only with slavery in Africa, which includes South West Africa, Tanganyika, and Abyssinia. The mandatory government of South West Africa owns to the knowledge of a serious condition of slave-owning and trading in the Okavango River country. (In the majority of cases these slaves are the children and grandchildren of slaves originally purchased for ivory and cattle, and are still being bartered for cattle, and debts are liquidated by payment of slaves.)

In Tanganyika territory (originally German East Africa) it was computed in 1915 that there were 185,000 slaves. The gradual freeing of these and the eradication of the system is a long task, and the memorial asks that this work should be allotted to a definite department of the League.

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Sketched
Diagonal cascades of pleats make the first dress shown unusually alluring. It is made of black Canton; the other, of black chiffon satin, has side drapes that are pleated and a row of embroidered motifs down the front.

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1

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Funny Man Tells a Fairy Story on the Beach

By RALPH BERGENREIN

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"TELL me a story, please," said Betsy. She sat in the sand of the beach in her bright blue bathing suit, with her large straw hat to keep the sun from freckling her nose, and she spoke to the Funny Man, who sat in the sand in his bathing suit, which was also blue but nothing like as bright as Betsy's, and without any large straw hat. His nose did not freckle. Betsy had seen him sitting, and she had left her tin pail and shovel where she had been digging, and come and sat down beside him. But, of course, she had brought Betsy Junior, and so Betsy Junior, who had on her bright red bathing suit, sat beside Betsy, and looked out over the ocean and smiled and smiled.

It was a hot morning and the sun was trying hard to freckle as many noses as possible, for the summer season was getting late and there were not so many days left to freckle.

"Please," said Betsy. "This is not the proper time for a story," said the Funny Man. "This is the proper time to run and jump and skip and hop and frolic and romp. Why do you not play? Why do you not build a castle of sand or wade merrily in the salt sea? Why are you not teaching Betsy Junior how to swim?"

"She doesn't like the water," said Betsy. "Please tell us a story."

"Very well, very well," said the Funny Man in a cross voice. "If you won't romp and play, I suppose you won't romp and play. What kind of a story do you want to hear? Perhaps you would enjoy a story about the manufacture of artificial ice."

"No," said Betsy. "I don't want that kind of a story."

"Once upon a time," began the Funny Man, "there was an intelligent little girl, named Suzette Tinkerman, and she went to visit her Uncle Thomas, who was in the artificial ice business."

"Stop it!" cried Betsy. "We don't want to hear that kind of a story."

"All right," said the Funny Man. "I suppose that what you prefer is one of those frivolous, childish, narratives of impossible events, commonly called fairy stories."

"Yes," said Betsy. "Tell us a fairy story."

"Once upon a time," began the Funny Man again, "there was a good little girl, named Suzette Tinkerman, who had no Uncle Thomas in the artificial ice business. In fact, she had no uncle in any business. To be more ex-

plained, she had no uncle at all. She had a great many other things—a doll, a rocking horse, two blue eyes, and some nice curly hair, a devoted father and mother, and a sweet, unselfish disposition. But she had no uncle. Every little girl Suzette Tinkerman knew had at least one uncle. Often and often Suzette used to say to herself, "O, I wish I had an uncle."

"I guess the story is going to tell how Suzette got an uncle," said Betsy.

"It is," said the Funny Man. "Several uncles. Now one day, you must know, Suzette met a fairy."

"Where?" asked Betsy.

"Right here on the beach," said the Funny Man. "The fairy was disguised as a lobsterman and one day Betsy loaned him her little tin pail to dip water out of his boat."

"And he gave her a wish," said Betsy.

"He did," said the Funny Man. "She wished she had an uncle," said Betsy.

"She did," said the Funny Man. "But who's telling this story? Am I telling you this story? Or are you telling me this story?"

"You have been very good to me. To lend me of your little pail. And help me in my need. You wish, so said the lobsterman, 'An uncle, did you say? So you shall have a lot of them And have them right away.'"

"Of course he had to turn something into an uncle," said Betsy.

"He did," said the Funny Man. "So the good fairy, who looked just like a lobsterman, gazed all up and down the beach, looking for something to turn into an uncle for Suzette Tinkerman. He looked here and he looked there. And he took off his hat and rubbed his head. And presently he saw a lot of sandpipers, hopping about near the edge of the water."

"I wouldn't want to have a sandpiper for an uncle," said Betsy.

"Perhaps you wouldn't," said the Funny Man. "But you've got an uncle already. When the lobsterman saw the sandpipers, his eye brightened and he put on his hat. 'That's the idea!' said the lobsterman. 'Plenty of uncles! Plenty of uncles!' And he began running after the sandpipers and touching them at the end of his finger."

"I don't believe a lobsterman could catch a sandpiper," said Betsy.

"Most lobstermen couldn't," said the Funny Man. "But, you see, this lobsterman was a fairy, and a fairy can run faster, even with rubber boots on, than a sandpiper. Suzette was very much astonished when she saw her little tin pail in one hand, and her

mouth wide open. And what astonished her more was that, whenever the lobsterman caught and touched a sandpiper, the sandpiper vanished like a bubble and there was a stout, middle-aged, jolly-looking gentleman in a striped blue and white bathing suit. First there was one stout, middle-aged, jolly-looking gentleman in a striped blue and white bathing suit, and then there were two stout, middle-aged, jolly-looking gentlemen in two striped blue and white bathing suits, and then there were three stout, middle-aged, jolly-looking gentlemen in three striped blue and white bathing suits; and when the lobsterman stopped running about in his big rubber boots, there were just as many stout, middle-

aged, jolly-looking gentlemen in striped blue and white bathing suits as there had been sandpipers. "I know," cried Betsy, "they were all uncles."

"They were," said the Funny Man. "And what did Suzette do then?" asked Betsy.

"Suzette," said the Funny Man, "didn't know what to make of it at all. She just stared and stared. And when she saw all these stout, middle-aged, jolly-looking gentlemen, in their striped blue and white bathing suits, coming in her direction at once, she stared more than ever. But the nearer they came the more it seemed to Suzette as if she had known them before, and the better she liked them. In

fact, she began to smile and smile and smile. And pretty soon they were all around Suzette, and all speaking and chuckling together. 'Hello, Suzette,' said the stout, middle-aged, jolly-looking gentleman. 'Do you know who we are?' And Suzette knew right off, and clapped her hands. 'I know who you are,' she said. 'You're my uncles. And after that Suzette Tinkerman had more uncles than any little girl of her acquaintance.'

"I should think it would have been hard to remember all their names," said Betsy.

"It might have been," said the Funny Man, "but they all had the same name. They were all Uncle Thomas, and they were all in the artificial ice business."



Their Favorite Fare

Making A Winter-Garden Indoors

NOW that the autumn season has come round again, and the nights are getting chill and frosty, will gradually be losing, one after another, the favorite little blossoms of the garden and the countryside; for nearly all flowering plants are going to sleep for the cold short days and the still colder nights of winter.

But you can, if you like, with just a little trouble and care, make yourself a tiny winter-garden indoors: a little garden which shall be always full of interesting things, always changing from day to day, sometimes surprising you by a sudden burst of gay blossoms, even in the depth of the winter.

Of course, if you have a heated greenhouse or conservatory, and do not mind buying expensive bulbs and plants from the nurseryman, you can make a fine array of flowers at any time of the year; but the sort of garden about which I am going to tell you can be made in any ordinary room, and the things that you grow in it need not cost you any more than a few pennies—you can even get most of them for nothing if you wish!

The Plants to Grow

Let us see, then, what are some of the plants which we can grow in an English winter-garden. First of all there are seeds, either garden or wild. If you choose the former you should try sweet peas or mignonette, but if you would rather make your little garden entirely a wild one, you can gather the seeds of any of your favorite plants, and sow them thinly in pots of fine moist soil, keeping them in full light close to a sunny window.

The larger the seeds you choose, the more easy are they to grow, and usually the more interesting to watch. There are acorns, for instance, which you can find in plenty under the oak trees; there are hazel nuts along the hedgerows, beechnuts in the woods, and horse-chestnuts by the roadside; and all of these you can grow quite easily in pots, or bottle, or vases in your little wild winter-garden indoors.

Then, in addition to the seeds, there are many roots which will spring into growth in winter if you keep them in a warm window or in a room where there is a fire every day. Thick, fleshy roots from the garden, such as carrots, parsnips, beets, and so on, will soon make haste to sprout, even in the depth of winter, if you treat them properly, and will give you a pretty

show of green or colored foliage when all the garden is sound asleep.

And many wild roots, such as those of the coltsfoot, or butterbur, or winter heliotrope, will grow rapidly in a warm room, and quite often will show their first green leaves in time for Christmas and New Year decorations. Let us now look at a few of the best ways of growing them.

How to Plant the Seeds

Seeds you can grow in all sorts of interesting ways. You can, for instance, get a tiny piece of sponge, soak it in water, and then sprinkle into its pores some grass seed, which you can gather from the meadows or buy for a penny from the seedsman. If you hang that sponge in a warm room, and keep it moist by sprinkling it occasionally with water, the little seeds will soon begin to grow; and out of every ear of wheat or other corn in little vases of water, occasionally dipping the ears themselves in, too. In a few weeks, the little grains of corn will begin to grow, and soon the ears will be covered with a mass of tender, green shoots. Each grain of wheat, you see, contains quite a lot of really nourishing food, and on this the tiny plants feed and grow.

Acorns and chestnuts you should place in the tops of bottles or small vases of water, just as hyacinth bulbs are grown, and first will begin to sprout, quickly making a pretty little ornament, something like the expensive hanging ferns which you sometimes see at the florist's.

Another pretty addition to your winter garden can be made by standing some ears of wheat or other corn in little vases of water, occasionally dipping the ears themselves in, too. In a few weeks, the little grains of corn will begin to grow, and soon the ears will be covered with a mass of tender, green shoots. Each grain of wheat, you see, contains quite a lot of really nourishing food, and on this the tiny plants feed and grow.

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The Dunces Desk

TONY went to a big boys' school. Some of the boys were nearly grown up, but others were quite small. Tony was in the lowest class, and, because he never tried to learn his lessons, he was always at the bottom; which means that he had to sit at a desk by himself, which was called the "dunces' desk."

One day his teacher spoke to him seriously about his school work. "When are you going to get out of the dunces' desk?" he said. "You have been there quite long enough."

Tony stood still, with his little shoulders thrown back; but he didn't say anything.

"Doesn't it make you feel ashamed to sit at the bottom of the class, from the beginning of the term to the end?" the teacher went on.

Tony shook his head. "Someone has to be there," he said, "and I don't mind and the other boys do, perhaps it's a good thing."

"I wonder if you have ever thought how much easier it is to see your teacher at the bottom, certainly, but it need not always be the same one."

Soon after this a gentleman who had come to live near the school invited all the boys out for a picnic. They were to meet in the big school hall, at 9 o'clock in the morning for the roll call, and then they were to be taken to a beautiful place in the country for the whole day. But, when Tony's name was read out, there was no reply, so they had to go without him.

The next day Tony was sitting in his usual place; his face and hands were brown and he was drawing pictures of little men with little bats and balls and wickets all over his copy book, when his teacher called him to come up to his desk.

"What happened to you yesterday?" the teacher asked.

Tony's blue eyes met the stern gray ones steadily. "I went with my brother to watch the cricket match," he replied.

"What have you been scribbling in your copy book?" went on the teacher. "Cricketers," Tony replied.

That week an "Old Boy" came to the school and spoke a few words to each class. A rumor went round that he was a big athlete, that he had once held the "Victor Ludorum" cup for the school, and that he played cricket for his county. When he came to the lowest class, Tony looked up from the dunces' desk and gave a little gasp. There before him stood his hero, the man who had made a century in the big match, and taken three wickets for five runs!

The "Old Boy" spoke to the teacher, then looked round the room with a big, jolly smile.

"I was in the lowest class once," he said. "I remember it well. Hallo! there is the old dunces' desk, just as it used to be! I sat in that desk one week, because I had been lazy. I hated being there. I hated it most, because my teacher was so disapproving."

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The Poetry Club

THE first meeting of the Poetry Club this year was held at the foot of the old elm tree. The members, being very small, sat about on a circle of pale brown mushrooms. It was a day in April, but still coolish. Most of the members wore their mittens, and their mufflers round their necks. The president hopped off his mushroom. The president was an old, wise-looking turtle with whiskers. He folded his paws and said:

"Animals, insects and flowers, my friends: this is the first meeting of our club this year. I hope you have all brought your pieces. Remember that they must be strictly original, which means all made up by you, with no help from your mama or your papa or your cook or your nurse or anyone. We will begin with Caroline Cricket."

Caroline stood up, blushing. She took off her mittens, unrolled a paper, and read in a shrill, breathless voice:

A daisy tied her bonnet on.
And skipped off to the fair;
She bought a drop in a cup,
A diamond for her hair.

Everyone clapped tremendously, when she sat down, and some went over to shake her hand. They all said how much her style had improved since last year.

The president then called on Sarah Snail. But she got up and said that she and Geraldine Gooseberry, being such good friends, had each written a verse to the same poem, and that Geraldine's came first.

Geraldine had to be coaxed a little while before she would read, but at last she said she would if she could hold Sarah's hand. The president let her, of course, and she read:

Oh, the wood, oh, the wood,
Filled with brown and yellow snakes,
And little things unseen,
Much clapping, and then Sarah got up and recited her verse.

Oh, the pool, oh, the pool,
Deep and clear,
Edged with little lace-white waves,
When the sea draws near.

The president said that he would read his next, and did so with many flourishes. His had a title, which everyone else had forgotten to give his own poem.

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New Tartar Republic a Member of Russian Soviet Federation

Kazan Is Capital of Country, Which Is About as Large as
New York State and Has a Population of 3,000,000

KAZAN, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Outside the city of Kazan is a curious shaped monument, a truncated pyramid, built a century ago to commemorate the victory of Tsar Ivan the Terrible over the Kazan Tartars in 1552. My companion in going about the city, himself a Tartar, pointed to this monument and remarked:

"That is a fitting symbol of the Tartar oppression of the past. But since the revolution there has come a new spirit—a spirit of equality and brotherhood between Russians and Tartars. The Government has decided to give concrete expression to this new spirit by building a new monument, dedicated to the ideal of fraternity among peoples, right alongside this symbol of Tartar oppression."

Kazan is no longer regarded as a Russian provincial city. It is now the capital of the autonomous Tartar Republic, a state with a population of 3,000,000 inhabitants and an area somewhat larger than that of New York State. Of the population 55 per cent consists of Tartars, and the remaining minority is by no means purely Russian, as it includes Chuvashes, Maris, and representatives of other obscure Oriental tribes. With a view to conciliating the Tartar majority of the population, the Government at Moscow recognized the Tartar Republic as a distinct separate political unit, with the right to manage its local affairs, although it is of course included within the frontiers of the general Russian Soviet Federation. The President of the Tartar Republic is now in Moscow, attending the session of the All-Russian Soviet Executive Committee, but the Vice-President, Mr. Goneyev, explained the national

question in the Tartar Republic in the course of an interview that really became a long animated speech. Mr. Goneyev is himself a Tartar and his Russian was marked with a strong accent. Producing an ethnographic map of the Tartar Republic, he said:

"Before the revolution the Tartars were oppressed and exploited in every possible way, politically, economically, and culturally. The average Tartar had 20 per cent less land than the average Russian. And this was by no means the worst of the economic exploitation. Look at this map."

You can see for yourself how the Tartar peasant was handicapped in trying to sell his produce. We are now trying to settle the Tartars in more advantageous districts, wherever this is possible. Of course this is slow work, as we can not think of any wholesale dispossession of the Russians. But we are making progress. Under the Tsar the Tartar language was called a dog's language. The Tartar peasant was helpless if he had to appear in court or draw up a petition or official paper of any kind. Now the two languages are on a basis of equality."

Formerly, out of 1700 elementary schools, only 35 were carried on in Tartar language. Now half of our 4000 schools use the Tartar language. We now have 300 or 400 Tartar students in the University at Kazan. Formerly there were usually only three or four.

The Tartar Republic was a heavy sufferer in the famine and during this period the amount of cultivated land diminished by more than 50 per cent. The actual famine was checked last year, thanks very largely to the extensive relief work of the American Relief Administration. But many peasants are still living on bread made out of grain flour mixed with grass and roots.

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

London, Aug. 21
THE refusal of the Grand Lodge of England to amend its decision arrived at during the war and once more to grant a limited admission under special circumstances to Freemasons of enemy birth has not met with the approval of the Freemasons in South Africa. They ask for some discretionary power to be granted to the District Grand Lodges as has been done by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. This latter body passed a resolution calling upon brethren born in any enemy country to abstain from attending lodge until further notice but should any particular lodge pass a vote in favor of the member concerned attending his lodge, he was permitted to do so, subject to the approval of the District Grand Lodge.

The Leinster Marine (Irish Constitution) Royal Arch Chapter, New South Wales, recently formed a committee for the purpose of investigating whether an amalgamation of the three Royal Arch Constitutions now working in New South Wales were possible. The report presented states that after long consideration, the conclusion had been reached that while the resolution of non-fraternization with the Scottish members remained on the minute books of the New South Wales Constitution, amalgamation was impossible.

The following paragraph from the report presented to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand by the board of general purposes will be of interest to American Masons:

It was brought to the notice of the board that a spurious and clandestine Masonic organization, known as Co-Masonry, which has been at work in the home-land for some time was setting up lodges in New Zealand. This body professes to work the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, to admit women, to confer signs and secrets said to be Masonic, and endeavors in different ways to copy the practices of Freemasonry. It was further reported that attempts had been made to induce Freemasons to attend the meetings of the body referred to. The board considered it necessary to issue instructions warning brethren that if they attended any of these lodges they would be violating their obligation, and would render themselves liable to Masonic discipline. It was also deemed advisable to emphasize the necessity of the exercise of great caution in admitting strangers to lodges, and that the production of the Grand Lodge certificate should in every instance, be demanded.

The Mark Degree in South Australia is making excellent progress and, according to the annual official return which has just been received, the membership roll now shows an aggregate of 1514, an increase during the year of 159. The balance to the credit of the general fund is £390 and to the Benevolent Fund, £484. T. W. Stoute, who is succeeded as Grand Master by Andrew D. Young, says that when he was elected Deputy Grand Master four years ago the membership was only just over 800, and during that time over 800 brethren had been admitted to the degree.

A distinguished and appreciative visitor to New Zealand, who will shortly visit the United States, Canada, and England, is Prince Shrimant Samptrao Gaikwad of Baroda. He is a cultured Cambridge scholar, an experienced hunter, an enthusiastic Freemason, and a wide traveler. He is a Past District Senior Grand Warden of Bombay, though he was initiated in the Dramatic and Arts Lodge in Edinburgh. His Masonic activities have been extended to the Rosicrucians, Secret Monitor, Ark Mariner, and Constantine. He is brother to the Maharajah of Baroda.

There was a pretty scene at Helston when the Cornish brethren met in annual convocation. The streets were decorated with streamers and flags and the public in the thoroughfares to witness the procession of the brethren in their regalia with the banners of

the lodges flying, to and from the parish church, whither they went, in accordance with ancient custom in Cornwall, for divine worship. A band led the procession, playing an old Masonic tune.

Epping Forest Lodge has taken the poor children of the metropolis under its wing, by organizing excursions from the different boroughs into the forest. This is the outcome of a by-law passed some time since whereby every member of the Lodge pledged himself to make a daily sacrifice on behalf of the benevolent fund.

The recent publication of the statistics of membership of the various Masonic jurisdictions of the United States has caused a general interest in the proposal that similar statistics should be issued of the membership of the three British grand lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland. It is, of course, merely a matter of curiosity, as Freemasonry all over the world depends upon quality rather than quantity. The publication would, however, reveal the extent of the leakage, from which Freemasonry is by no means exempt. This is evidenced by the large number of "unattached" Freemasons constantly encountered. The leakage is great but the trouble is not insurmountable.

Essex, one of England's provincial centers, has just issued a statement of its membership. There are more than 7500 members of lodges in the Province, in addition to a very large number residing in the country who belong to London lodges. That is the main difficulty with regard to obtaining statistics. Practically all the provinces issue calendars giving the necessary particulars, but there are no available particulars of membership of London lodges.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING NOW SITTING AT LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2 (Special Correspondence).—The British Association for the Advancement of Science is now holding its ninety-first annual meeting in Liverpool from Sept. 12 to Sept. 19 under the presidency of Sir Ernest Rutherford. The association has previously met in Liverpool in 1837, 1854, 1870, and 1896. The first of these meetings was presided over by the Earl of Burlington, afterward Duke of Devonshire, whose interests were largely associated with the iron and steel industry. The meeting in 1870 was under the presidency of Huxley. Tyndall and Rankine delivered the two evening discourses and Lubbock the lecture to the operative classes, the place of which is now taken by the public or citizens' lectures, of which several will be given in Liverpool and neighboring towns, in connection with the present meeting. The meeting in 1896 was the fourth largest in the history of the association, the attendance being 3181, a figure which it is hoped to exceed at the coming meeting. Sir Joseph Lister was president at this meeting.

Sir Ernest Rutherford, who will give the presidential address, has selected as his subject, "The Electrical Structure of Matter." This address, delivered by one of the best-known physical scientists in the country and one closely associated with the intellectual life of Liverpool through its university, will formally open the proceedings. Subsequently addresses will be given to the various sections of the British Association by their respective presidents on subjects more or less technical.

One or two of the addresses, however, will have a distinct interest for the man in the street, owing to their close application to present conditions and problems. Dr. Vaughan Cornish will discuss "The Position and Opportunity of the British Empire" while Sir W. H. Beveridge will address Section F on "Unemployment and Population," a subject which will have some bearing on the discussions of the Im-

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in London in October. Recent discoveries in Egypt will be touched upon by Prof. P. E. Newberry and American and British business men interested in cotton may hear something useful from Dr. W. L. Balls, who has chosen "Cotton" as a subject.

The next meeting of the Association will be held in Toronto, Canada, and particulars of the preliminary arrangements will be announced at the Liverpool meeting.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Benavente Back in Spain

Madrid, Aug. 31. (Special Correspondence.)—After more than a year's absence, Benavente, the foremost Spanish playwright of his time, has returned to his native country. On tour he directed a traveling dramatic company in South America, and made an excursion to some parts of the United States. During his absence there had been many speculations upon his future intentions, for he left Spain in a bitter mood which he had some difficulty in disguising. He complained that there was a campaign being led against him on the part of a section of the critics, and that his work did not receive justice. Benavente was right in his complaint, and he received much sympathy from many quarters. The King sent for him just before his departure, and talked encouragingly, telling him of the good for Spain that his visit to South America would do. Benavente, who is extremely sensitive, told his friends that he was going away for a long time, that he did not know when he would come back, and that anyhow he would never write another play for production in Spain. His departure passed almost unnoticed. Upon his return now he is being greeted enthusiastically according to the Spanish custom. Yet before he landed from his ship at a northern port he stated again in an interview that he would never again stage a play in Spain. He might stage a few dramas and comedies, but they would be only for reading and would not be presented in the theater. So far as the immediate future is concerned he had the intention of writing only one play, and that would be translated into English for the use of an American actress.

But when on shore at Santander, which is one of the two chief seats of summer pleasure in Spain, and the headquarters of the royal family for the time being, Benavente softened a little. Great and novel celebrations were conducted in his honor, the municipal council of Santander making it an official matter. An automobile excursion out into the country, attended by a large section of the council, and the Venezuelan poet, Señor Blanco, was carried through, and the Santander Press Association arranged a brilliant performance at one of the theaters, which was attended by the Queen and a highly distinguished gathering of the nobility. The theatrical company of Lola Membrives, with which Benavente had been associated and which had only just departed from a South American mail boat, played one of Benavente's most favored works, "El mal que nos hacen," and another company from the Lara theater at Madrid presented the comedy "De cerca." Benavente was called before the curtain on several occasions and a wreath of laurels was offered him.

A few days later he came on to Madrid, and here there was more of what the Spaniards always call homage. He was met at the station most impressively by the Mayor, Señor Ruiz Jimenez who had with him a number of members of the municipal council, the President of the Provincial Deputation, various members of Parliament, the president of the Actors' Association, and other people of consequence who greeted him enthusiastically. The Mayor saluted him in the name of the people and conducted him to his home in the municipal automobile. Then followed various banquets. At one of them, organized by Hispano-American elements, at which pieces of some of his most famous works were recited, Benavente made a short speech, which is unusual for him, in which he said it should not be thought that he was too much embittered by the disdain of some of his compatriots, and that it was to the Spanish people that he owed such fame as he enjoyed and the fact that the Nobel Prize had been bestowed on him.

Activities in his honor came to a climax when a big banquet of congratulation was held at the Ritz Hotel, which was attended by the Prime Minister, the Marquis de Alhucemas, and all the members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic representatives of the South American states and the editors of all the Madrid newspapers.

The next movements of Benavente will be watched with interest and anxiety. If he writes no more for the Spanish stage the blank will be severely felt.



The New Piccadilly Circus and Its Waterless Fountain. From Drawing by Lawrence Walker

Loan Exhibition at Chicago Institute

Chicago, Sept. 8. (Special from Monitor Bureau.)—EXTREMES meet in the loaned paintings this autumn, hung in the opposite north and south galleries of the Art Institute. With five centuries between the Caledonian Hunt and altar pictures of the Italian Primitives lent by Cyrus H. McCormick Sr. and Cyrus H. McCormick Jr., the modern French and the recent acquisitions in American art, we can in the space of an afternoon look across the years at what earnest painters attained. The words earnest painters are used purposely, because too often the early Italians as well as content porray French, and the Italian in their attitude toward their accomplishments. That masterpiece, the Caledonian Hunt, by Michele da Verona, is a gracefully painted narrative with a history. The six panels picture scenes and ceremonials of a day long forgotten, living in graceful drawing and the lovely color-investing figures of the imagination, created by an artist who had mastered the elements of selection. The altar pieces according to traditions are elaborate in the styles of Orcagna, Perugino, Pinturicchio, and others of Verona, Siena and Florence.

"L'Estaque," by Cézanne, is a freely expressed landscape in harmonious color. "Te Buro," by Paul Gauguin, a sketch from the tropics, is made with a faltering hand and signs of incoherency not present in the group of his drawings with color in the corridor. "Femme dans les Fleurs" and "Young Woman," by Odilon Redon—two profiles of young women facing each other—are fascinating in spirit, yet simple, and attractive in color owing to the splashes of yellow, red and dark tones which make a pattern of the backgrounds in a decorative manner. Near by is a painting of a stage visitor—a man—and the ballet behind the scenes, by J. L. Forain. It is a representative picture, and there is a good portrait of a lady by Carrière. The picturesque "Parrot in British" by La Touche, landscapes by Armand Guillaumin, Albert Marquet, Albert André, Sisley, Maifra, Loiseau, Huxnet, Pissarro and Lepine, and two pictures by Ricardo Canals (the Spaniard) reconstruct a definite period from which the strangeness having been taken away by a consistent group, there is much to enjoy. And then going into the next gallery, where four walls are hung with witnesses of the different years of Claude

Monet, the impressionist, seeking beauty and finding it in atmospheric illusions, and children, flowers and fruit, by Renoir, one is satisfied to recognize a transition era in which Monet and Renoir point the way.

"The Green Canvas," by Sorolla, (on the seashore), painted by Sorolla, illumines the big north gallery by the power of its radiant sunshine. One of the masterly portraits painted by Sorolla when in Chicago 12 years ago, is that of Mrs. Lydia Hibbard, which hangs opposite the dominant "Two Sisters."

On the same forceful plane as Sorolla is the painting, "Men on the Breakwater," by Lucien Simon; "Catalan Bathers," by Albert André; "Portrait of a Boy," by Carl Larsson; "The One With the Green Eyes," by Herman Anglada Camarasa; "The Music Lesson," by Manet; "Portrait of Monet," by Albert André; "Portrait of a Lady," by Leo Putz; "Portrait of a Lady," by Cotte; "Harvesters," by Lucien Simon; "Mount Equinox in Winter," by Rockwell Kent; "Motherhood Triumphant," by Charles W. Hawthorne; "The Night of the Moon," by Alfred E. Arons; "Pomander Walk," by Henry O. Tanner, and a number of smaller paintings.

L. M. McC.

New York Stage Notes

(Special from Monitor Bureau.)—NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The third edition of Irving Berlin's "Music Box Revue" will open at the Music Box some time next week without being seen out of town.

Miss Katharine Martyn was yesterday engaged by Florenz Ziegfeld to play her original role of Rose Rafferty, manicurist, in his production of "Sally," in which Marilyn Miller and Leon Errol will reappear at the New Amsterdam Theater next Monday night.

John Golden announces the four hundredth consecutive performance of "Seventh Heaven" at the Booth Theater, for the matinee of Sept. 19.

"We've Got to Have Money," now at the Playhouse, will be moved to the Plymouth Theater next Monday. The

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 27. FOR many years artists with an eye to grind or a beautiful dream to bring to materialization, have been telling what they would do with Piccadilly Circus if they had a free hand and public money were unlimited. Countless schemes of improvement have been elaborated in the last 50 years, and it is surely an irony of fate that now the reconstruction of the Circus is to be undertaken it will be done from below ground and not from above. The London Electric Railway have in view a big "tube" junction at this center, and diving places will be dotted down at every corner, just as is done at the Mansion House.

In this great rebuilding work the memorial fountain to Lord Shaftesbury, the famous philanthropist, will have to be removed, and no one knows whether that removal will be temporary or permanent. London memorials, once they leave their first abiding place, have a habit of not coming back. The London County Council has given an authoritative assurance that "The Memorial may be removed temporarily, in which case it will be reinstated in a position to be approved by the Council and the Westminster City Council; in the event of disagreement the matter to be settled by arbitration. Provision is made accordingly in the (London Electric Railway) Bill."

It will be noticed that there is no definite promise here that the Memorial, once removed, will ever come back to the Circus. The vagueness of the statement has encouraged many critics of the fountain where it now stands to urge that it be put up in some part of London where its beauty could be more effectively displayed. Mr. Albert Gilbert, the sculptor who designed it, planned it as a fountain, but it was found that on a windy day the dome of water falling from the top drenched the passers-by and particularly the flower-sellers who ply their trade on the basin's brim. Accordingly the upper jets of the fountain are never operated now; and the lower jets play only between the hours of 10 and 6 from April 7 till Sept. 30.

Gilbert's fountain, therefore, is hardly to be called a fountain at all, and it is easy to understand the demand that it be set up in another place, where its full beauty of graceful curve and plashing, dancing water may be seen. One of the proposals to put it up in the middle of Trafalgar Square, between the Nelson Column and the National Gallery; another is the most beautiful spot on one of the central parks. Certainly the fountain does not work as Gilbert intended it should, and there seems no good reason, now that Piccadilly Circus is being transformed, why it should not be taken away.

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CORT Theatre, W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.

LIBERTY Theatre, E. 34th St. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.

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Music News and Reviews

Hollywood Bowl Concert Season Is Successful

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3. (Special Correspondence.)—Success crowned the open-air orchestra season of eight weeks at the Hollywood Bowl in the Los Angeles foothills, Emil Oberhofer, conductor. The 32 concerts netted a surplus of nearly \$30,000, which, deducting payment on a mortgage held against the natural amphitheater, will leave a starting fund of at least \$5000 for the third season next year.

Much of the success is due to Mr. Oberhofer, who despite comparatively heavy programs of few repetitions held the attention of large audiences. Twenty-seven works were played for the first time or "revived" after long absence from local programs. The leadership of Mrs. J. J. Carter, who founded the concert series last summer, also had much to do with its success. This year's surplus is all the more notable as overhead expense was considerably higher. Admission nevertheless was again kept at the nominal fee of 25 cents.

Popularity of the concerts can be measured by the fact that the four concerts of the closing week attracted nearly 60,000 persons. The last program had an audience of 20,000. Many sat on the ground and about 2000 were turned away. Following the redemption of the mortgage, the Bowl will become the property of the people under the supervision of a board of trustees. It will serve as the center of a great democratic music and art movement.

Musically, too, the last concerts offered much which will be remembered, including the Symphony No. 1 in E minor by Sibelius, characteristic of nature in its own seemingly uncompromising national idiom.

Ulderico Marcelli was represented with his "Dance of the Burning Arrow" from "Water Color Sketches," a fantastic piece, modernly orchestrated, with South American Indian atmosphere.

Simpler, yet even more attractive, proved the "Rainbow, Spring and Rain Dance" from "Zuni," impressions by Homer Grunn, who uses material gathered at Indian festivals in New Mexico. Grunn alters the native material very little and avoids overburdening the melodic quality or cheststrally. While more could be done with the material by way of development (considering the employment of a large orchestra—the piece was originally written for piano), one may

as well take its unpretentiousness as an asset, and the public at least took this view.

Most important among compositions of this type is the "Thunder Bird" suite which Charles W. Cadman wrote for an Indian drama staged by Norman Bel Geddes in New York. It may be regarded as an American sequel of the "Peer Gynt" suite. Cadman has rarely written music of more inner urge, "Nuwana's Love Song" and "The Passing of Nuwana" are the most impressive numbers. One misses at times greater polyphony and thematic elaboration, also one senses the influence of both Puccini and Wagner.

Altogether Cadman has given in this suite a series of six tone pictures unique in atmospheric quality, the melodic material's spontaneous and used often to fascinating effect in smaller solos against a colorful instrumental background. Emotionally, too, Cadman has rarely delved deeper, and one wishes for more such music as this, with its apparent racial, not to say national American atmosphere, particularly as it reveals the composer technically at his best. The Prelude to "Omar Khayyam," originally written for a film of like name, will probably be heard often in future on popular programs when a light, colorful selection is in place. It possesses Oriental quality, and is Cadmanesque in its rhythmic animation.

Minneapolis Orchestra Plans

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony will be presented this year by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, which opens its twenty-first season Oct. 19. The soloists will be Elsa Stralla, Marjorie Squires, Arthur Hackett and Paul Ludlark. Soloists at other concerts will be Mabel Garrison, Frederic Lamond, Henri Verbruggen, Myra Hess, Paul Althouse, Mita Nikisch, Paul Kochanski, Dusolina Giannini, Guy Maier, Lee Pattison, Arthur Shattuck, Sigrid Onegin, Renee Chemet and Paul Bender.

Eugen Kuhnemann, formerly exchange professor at Harvard and Columbia, is bringing out a life of Kant in several volumes. The first volume has appeared. (Munich: C. H. Beck). The work is written apropos of the Kant Centenary, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS

MOTION PICTURES

Ask the manager of your favorite theatre when he will exhibit—

"The PURPLE HIGHWAY" WITH CHARMING SUPPORTED BY MADGE KENNEDY, MONTE BLUE, Vincent Coleman, I dare Davidson

RUFUS STEELE Adapted the Story from the John Golden Broadway Success "Dear Me" By Luther Reed and Hale Hamilton. Directed by Henry Kolker. Produced by the Kenma Corporation You will leave the theatre happier for having seen "The Purple Highway."

Remember it's a Paramount Picture

Ask Your Neighborhood Exhibitor About This Picture

"A CHAPTER in HER LIFE" A Lois Weber Production Based on the story of "JEWEL" By Clara Louise Burnham WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST Jacqueline Gaudier, Joe Meyer, Frances Raymond, Ralph Varsley, Robert Foster, Fred Thomson, Evelyn Thatcher, Beth Raynor

The superb work of the truly great Lois Weber is further enhanced by magnificent settings and lavish treatment throughout. Lois Weber's splendid direction is responsible for a particularly vivid pictorialization of the dramatic, gripping and heart-intensified value of this famous story of "Jewel." With everything that goes to make a picture perfect, this is destined to be one of the year's great productions!

To be presented soon by Carl Laemmle "It's a Universal Picture"

New Showing in Motion Pictures

D. W. Griffith's "The White Rose" "This poem, great love drama and sermon, sends one home with something unforgettable, a great heart hunger for a better humanity. Sober, tense, real, free, Child Welfare Board of New York." "One of the biggest pictures made in years because so very, very human."—New York Evening World. "Easily ranks with the most important pictures."—New York Sun.

THE HOME FORUM

The Making of a Lyric

A FEW faint stars were still shining as I went down the long steep street of the island town, but I could see that they would not last long, for the dawn was growing from gray to rose on the eastern horizon. It grew swiftly from gray to faint rose, from rose to crimson, from crimson to burnished copper, and then to beaten gold; and as the colors climbed their chromatic scale in the east the dawn breeze freshened along the sea. When I had left the house there had been scarcely a breath of air astir, but half-way down the hill I saw the cat's-paws begin to scurry about the little bay, and then, far out, the white-caps began to rise and roll. When I reached the little clump of eucalyptus by the water's edge the leaves were lashing and straining in a wind which had behind it the entire width of the Pacific, and all its miles of tossing foam. The dawn and the west wind had come together.

The west wind and the dawn grew together. With every deepening tint in the sky there came an answering burst of wind, so that the dawn colors and the sound of the wind were of a thing to me, and the dawn and the wind were all. The volcanic island about me, the ships in harbor, the trees above with their straining leaves, the leagues of tossing and white-flecked water, the brightening sky above—all these were vivid color and rushing sound, no more. Strides of the Pacific are always vivid, and the colors are always bright, but when one sees them from a rocky island at dawn with a great wind rising he feels that he is seeing vivid hues for the first time. At such a place and time, in the exultation of such a wind and saturated with such colors of sky and sea, one may shout or dance or sing, but something he must do to express his gratitude for earth's beauty. Under such provocation as I had that morning, one may even compose poetry. I vaguely felt, perhaps, that nothing short of poetry would serve my need, while that west wind was marrying itself to scarlet and making all things new. At any rate, suddenly, without any effort of which I was conscious, I found that I was saying over and over:

Dawn, with a jubilant shout,
Leaps on the shivering sea.

Where those two lines had come from I did not stop to ask. Enough for me that they were there, and that they were right. For they told just what I had seen—just that inextricable mingling of color and sound. They were not much in themselves, but they were perhaps a seed which might grow. Fortunately that they came in a good meter to express

that rollicking wind! I said them over and over, I chanted and shouted and sang them to the sheets of sudden foam which began to break against the pier, using them as a decoy for any other lines of the same sort that might be about. For five minutes, it may be, there was nothing more. Then I looked up from the sea and saw the planet Venus twinkling faintly in the wind on the verge of extinction, while about her on all sides the clouds were aflame and flying. I saw how my stanza must go, and wrote it down on the back of an old envelope:

Dawn, with a jubilant shout,
Leaps on the shivering sea.
And puffs the last pale planet out
And scatters the flame-bright clouds in rout
Like leaves of a frost-bitten tree.

As I looked up from my writing a thin slice of quivering gold was laid on the far horizon. The scene was changing at every moment. Why not let my poem progress with the sunrise—admit the element of time? I was warning to the work, and the next lines came easily:

Does a gold seed split the rosy husk?
Nay, a shield! A sword! A spear!

Then there was a pause, after which I could only find these words which left for later filling a gap in the sense:

And tramples down the cowering dusk
Like a calm-browed charioteer.

I let the stanza go as it was for the time. Who ever made a poem without gaps "white standing on one leg"? Think of the gaps in Shelley's manuscripts! The main thing was to get on.

The day before had been dull for those latitudes, but now the wind was cleaning its great house of the sky and I could see that the hours to come would be burnished, cerulean. Here, then, was my cue, and to meet that suggestion I suddenly thought of an image which had occurred to me before—that of the earth as a transparent jewel washed by the rains of heaven and held aloft in the tides of light by some mighty hand. This would serve for a conclusion both vivid and majestic, as it should be to do justice to such a morning. Conclusion? Yes, for I saw that I had begun to plot and plan. That meant that my original impulse was nearly spent. This last stanza then, must be more quiet than the others. The first lines had shown, quite rightly, as a sort of windy disarray.

This must sweep to a finish which would be intense but serene. On the way back to my door I made my last stanza. On the steps a suitable filling for the kind of all things that turn deep in the day's cerulean urn. Rides up across the clear,
And tramples down the cowering dusk
Like a strong-browed charioteer.

Dawn, with a jubilant shout,
Leaps on the shivering sea.
And puffs the last pale planet out
And scatters the flame-bright clouds in rout
Like leaves of a frost-bitten tree.

Does a gold seed split the rosy husk?
Nay, a shield! A sword! A spear!
The kinder of all fires than turn
Deep in the day's cerulean urn
Rides up across the clear,
And tramples down the cowering dusk
Like a strong-browed charioteer.

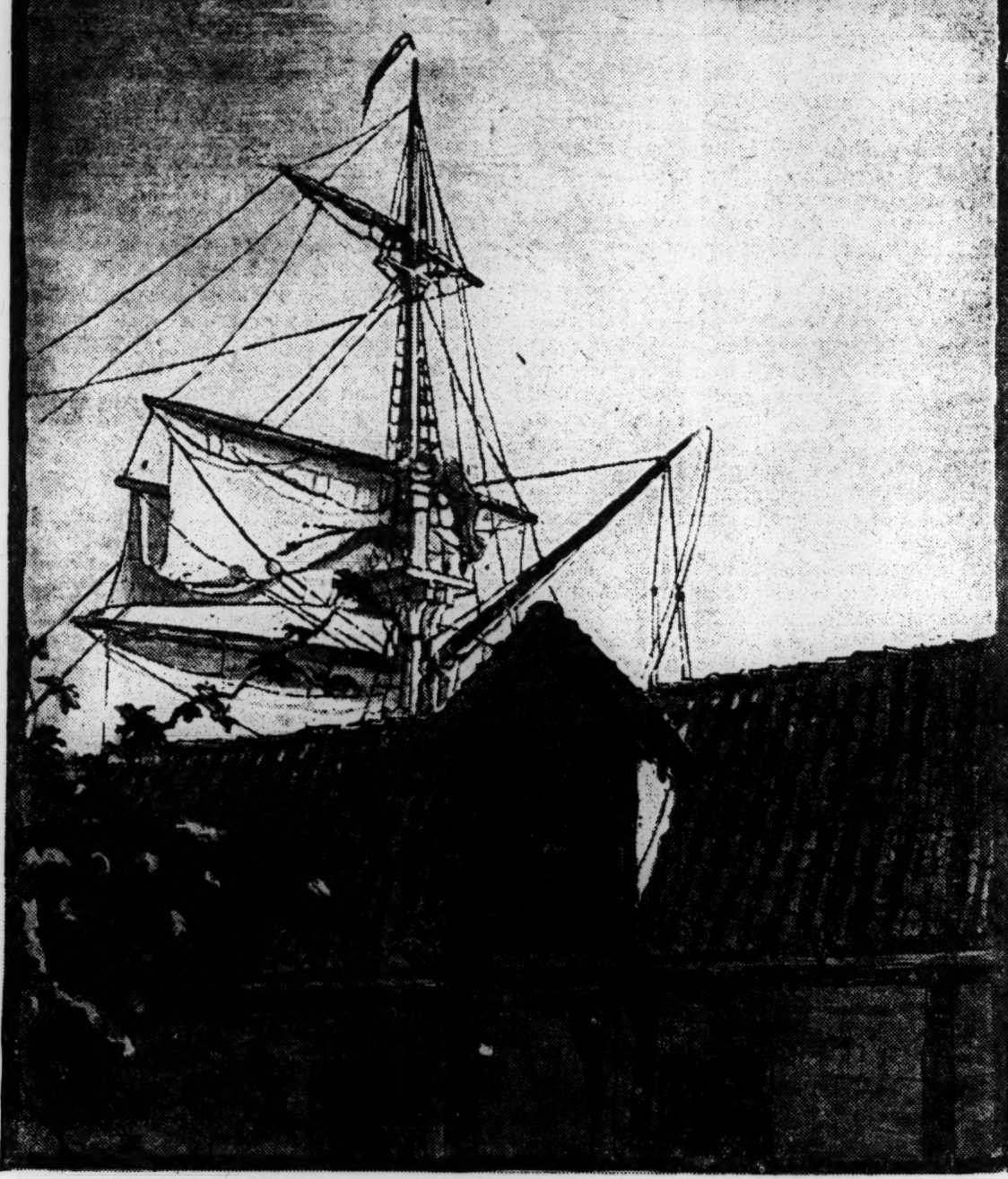
Blow out, and far away
Dim, the dull, the dim;
Prosper the crimson, blight the gray.
O, blow us clean of yesterday.
Great morning, fair begun;
Till the earth, like an opal washed in dew,
Flashing with emerald, gold, and blue,
Is held where the skies wash through
And through,
High up against the sun!

The Almond-Tree's Surprise

It was not actually out; it was on that secret, rose-budded verge of fulfillment when it is still able to conceal what it is up to from all but the sun and the more ardent among its lovers. For the almond-tree's innocent, annual weakness is an ambition to take us utterly by surprise, to be a sudden display of fireworks and make us all cry "Oo!" . . . It does it, too, of course; it was going to begin doing it the next day; and there was something peculiarly exciting (and, one absurdly felt, annoying) to the almond-tree in catching it thus on the very eve of its cleverly planned metamorphosis into a miracle. Miraculous enough it was, even so, in the morning sun, with its buds of a deeper, warmer hue than they would ever be again, the very sunrise hue of promise. . . . Brimming with sudden, startled beauty, flinging blushes and laughter to the blue sky, carrying the very air for the coming of spring, the almond affects us less as a flowering tree than as a burst of music, a shout of welcome, the triumphal progress of an army with banners. . . . V. H. Friedlaender, in "Pied Piper's Street."

Art a Translation

"I do not know," says Audrey to Touchstone. "What 'poetical' is. Is it honest in deed and word? Is it a true thing?" "No, truly," says Touchstone, "for the truest poetry is the most feigning." Out of the mouth of fools comes forth wisdom (when the voice is the voice of Shakespeare!), but poetry in quest of fact has sometimes evinced a kinship with the bewildered intellect of Audrey. I am dwelling persistently upon illusion, because the fundamental convention of poetry grows inevitably out of the fact that art is what it is, a translation, not a transcript.—John Livingston Lowes, in "Convention and Revolt in Poetry."



"Grönlandske Handel" at Copenhagen. From a Woodcut by Oscar Bjøjesen

MR. OSCAR BJØJESSEN, whose favorite mediums used to be oil and water color, has of late developed a liking for the woodcut. He has not, however, followed the beaten track or contented himself with generally accepted methods, but has experimented and eventually worked out a style which may be claimed as his own.

Although he confines himself to black and white, he uses half a dozen blocks, cut along the grain, and to these he applies Indian ink of varying strength, whereby he obtains a number of graded shades which are exceedingly decorative and pleasing. The printing has to be done with great care and accuracy. Particular attention has to be paid to the state of the block; the blocks are fairly soft wood and it is essential that the black should have just the right degree of adhesion. Consequently a number of attempts are apt to be discarded, in spite of the artist's experience and care, and the number of finished prints almost of necessity becomes limited to a dozen in most cases. Bjøjesen's woodcuts are, in consequence, much appreciated by collectors and command a fairly high price.

The print of a corner from the "Grönlandske Handel," Copenhagen, possesses in a marked degree the characteristic features of the artist's work. The reproduction hardly does justice to the warmth of tone and the different values of black, but it manifests Bjøjesen's gifts as a draftsman and his eye for decorative effect. The mellowness of the old roof and wall has been rendered with much skill, and with few and simple means the artist has succeeded in endowing the sails and rigging with some of that look of wear and tear which properly appertains to them. The contrasts of the white elder flowers against the dark foliage, and of the dark straggling branch against the white sail, give animation to the picture. A print like this seems to endear a subject to the beholder.

Looking for a Children's Classic

What shall it be, I wondered? There is "Æsop"; they have it. There are Grimm and Andersen, but they have those. The expurgated "Gulliver's Travels" is not unknown to them; they know all about Robin Hood, King Arthur and Crusoe; they at present dislike the "Arabian Nights," and I'm hanged if I'm going to give them "Uncle Tom's Cabin." As I walked to the station my thoughts traveled back to a distant, vivid, but almost unreal past, in which I saw a small boy curled up in an armchair reading. What was it he read with most zest? It came to me in a flash. I hadn't heard the book mentioned for years. It was "The Swiss Family Robinson." Why, of course, that of all books was the book; I would get it. And I would read it again myself. I would recover the old excitement over that battle with the snake; I would refresh my memory as to the habits of the armadillo and the duck-billed platypus; and, above all, I should see that picture of the fools in the tree which was the basis of the earliest of my ambitions, and (alas!) the least likely to be fulfilled, unlikely though all the others may be. At the end of a day, however, I had learned that it is one thing to want to buy "The Swiss Family Robinson" and another to get it. I went to shop after shop, and the booksellers looked at me as though I were asking them for a plesiosaurus or a mastodon. They had no copies of it; they held

out little hope of obtaining a copy. I tried the secondhand booksellers. Their turn was quite different. They often had copies, but these were always snapped up at once. In the end I persuaded a skeptical bookseller that the book must be obtainable, and that it was his duty as an honorable tradesman to obtain it for me. . . . It has arrived. I have been reading it.

There is no picture of the house in the tree. But the rest is all there: the incredibly simple style, the pious family, the industry, the remarkable congeries of animals, the wood-cults. . . . It is a superb book. It is easy to make fun of it. Everybody when he remembers it remembers it with a smile; but it is usually a smile of affection. The style, as I have remarked, is the greatest example of naive pomposity which we possess. The improbabilities (over and above the great obvious improbability of every kind of bird and beast in the zoo being concentrated on a single island) follow each other without a break, and no edifying story-teller on record ever pumped out his edification with so little attempt at concealment. Here is no education in parenthesis and no moralizing by implication; the morals are expounded in sermons, and the facts, mainly zoological, are handed out in large waves, accompanied by frankly informative illustrations. By all the means of story-telling, as expounded by critics and observed by conscious artists, this book was bound to fail; the most innocent child must inevitably be bored by it.

But the point is that it didn't fail. I do not think that I was more addicted to sermons than any other child or less fond of being educated; but I do clearly remember that I was thrilled by this story, and that the irrelevant details here never struck me as irrelevant. It seemed the most natural thing in the world for the author, when mentioning an ant-eater, to digress in order to tell all about ant-eaters; and I happened to be interested in ant-eaters. With the exception of "The Pilgrim's Progress" (which is on a much higher literary plane), I do not remember any book in which so large a didactic element is so successfully conveyed in a story. And the author managed it because he was a man of extraordinary simplicity, sweetness, goodness, and curiosity, a man with much of the child in him, who went straight ahead as he felt inclined, and never thought at all of himself or of art.—Solomon Eagle, in "Essays at Large."

No Trespass

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

My hermit lodge borders
The hundreds of a king,
In that forbidden forest
Strange birds sing.

Sometimes I hear faint laughter
And voices, but no words,
And see a brighter plumage
Than of my garden's birds.

I would not break through it,
The high, fangled slope.
I never tried to trespass.
For all my high hope.

Sometimes from its plantings,
Tropic fruit falls;
I pluck it, and am royal
Within my low walls.

I have a plenty,
My peasant holdings border
A king's own wood.

Isabel Fiske Conant.

The Garden Speaking

It was only when I mapped out my first course, a front garden binding our pretense at lawn—that the place awoke to interest and took hold. Here was a tongue that it might learn to speak, if I would only give it time. At least one winter must have for thorough grounding in this language and a sober study of the roots. And sure enough by spring it roused itself from its brown study and displayed its learning gayly. If it had not acquired real fluency, it was "hoping it with flowers."

No wonder that I felt pride in its teaching. No wonder that I pushed and overworked it, gave it no summer holiday for rest. Peonies, sweet-william, phlox. Those in simple forms it had already mastered. But there were subtleties, rare shades of meaning which they could not express. Fringed pinks would add both edge and spice to our remarks, and iris spears a point. Campanulas would give a purity of diction. Spirea and gypsophylla would veil our meaning by elusiveness and shy half-hints. And why not violas for roguish chuckle and primroses for running comment or convenient small talk? It had not occurred to me that the place might grow too voluble, that I might provoke a clamorous ambition not easy to suppress.

Proper gardens, so I soon admonished, didn't talk so loud. They showed that they were carefully brought up. I had seen them, always on their good behavior, unobtrusive and controlled. They had silences of leaves between their bursts of merriment. They held in check their gaiety by falling into sober moods of purple or reveries of blue. There were things, moreover, that when uttered in a tone of insolent magenta had better not be said. . . .

The trouble was this garden had to get a hearing all at once. If I wished for more than jargon, for both brilliancy and depth, I must give more space for utterance. How have any sequence of ideas, how emphasize by repetition, how work towards any climax in an impromptu speech of at the most half a dozen "twelves"? We must have extension courses before its public speaking could be done with any form. . . .

Unfortunately I depended on the limitations of mere human energy. I did not realize that natural energy proceeds by leaps and bounds. Before I had grown glib, "yellows" their height, their habit, and their time of bloom, the place had started off on its own explorations. . . .

Unknown to me it had been reaching out. And really I had no idea how well those seedlings looked against the grape-vine arbor enclosing the north walk. They weren't right for it of course. They spoke too humbly. It was just that fact that had given it the clew. This was a spot for loftiness and piety, for spires of delphinium and white hyacinths, slim tapers of white hostella, foxglove chimneys and Canterbury-bells. And there were there platycodons and veronicas to bind these soberly to earth? Let's see what we could do with preaching against a channel of green leaves. . . .

There was no doubt that here it felt the call. But before the benedictions fell, before I had completed my novitiate, it had turned foreign missionary. Restive at its cincture, it was off unsmocked, itinerant to proselyte among the neighboring fields. The great thing now was a revival meeting in that open plot of ground behind the house. Let's sing lustily all the old favorites, morning glories and mignonette, marigold and candy-tuft. They went better with lay ser-

Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

MEN have long sought after Truth. The search for Truth has been the most persistent quest in which mankind has engaged; and it still goes on, for Truth contains in itself the ultimate solution of life. Tennyson, contemplating a little plant, wrote:

"Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies,
I hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is."

He, too, was seeking the ultimate of being, knowing that when he gained an understanding of life, as expressed in the flower, he would know the truth of Life in its relation to the existence of all things.

The prophets and holy men of the Bible looked to God for a revelation of Himself, and many caught glimpses of the great facts concerning God, as Life, and of His perfect universe. Understanding was progressive, and it culminated in Christ Jesus, who revealed Truth, God, as Life, assuring his disciples that in gaining an understanding of Truth they would gain freedom from the bondage of the flesh, which they sought. Multitudes of men, through the ages, not content to follow the Biblical instruction, have diligently searched in matter, believing that there they would find the answer to the problem. But all in vain; none have found the solution of the riddle there, and it may be safely asserted that the truth about Life and its conditions will never be found in matter, however long or diligent the search may be.

Christian Scientists find in the Bible, as interpreted by the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, the complete solution of the problem of life; and they find proof of its truth in the demonstrations made under its instructions. "If ye continue in my word," declared the Nazarene Prophet, "then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." This truth Christian Science reveals; and it explicitly sets forth the means of acquiring it, including both the rule and method of its application. "To seek Truth through belief in a human doctrine is not to understand the infinite," declares Mrs. Eddy on page 286 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"; and she adds, in concluding the paragraph, "The un-

derstanding of Truth gives full faith in Truth, and spiritual understanding is better than all burnt offerings." Here, truth is put upon a divine basis, apart from and unrelated to the belief of a material universe; and we are assured that as one gains an understanding of Truth, one's faith in it becomes fixed. He knows it to be Truth; and that knowledge establishes his full faith.

Christian Science deals with the fundamentals of existence, revealing the nature and attributes of God or of His creation. "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love," Mrs. Eddy states on page 465 of Science and Health; and this, the Christian Science textbook, contains an elucidation of the qualities and attributes of God in the light of these synonyms. It also declares that the true universe, the universe created by Him who is infinite Spirit, is like Spirit; that is, spiritual; and, in consequence, the so-called material universe, the universe of the physical senses, is not the true universe, but a counterfeit of the true. Life, then, is seen to be spiritual; and the material sense of life, it is learned, is but a false belief, having no phase or element of Truth in it, since it bears no relation to God, who is infinite Life. Is not this the answer to the age-long quest, What is Truth?

Moreover, it is obvious that there can be no true existence apart from the Life that is infinite, all; hence, the manifestation of so-called physical life is a falsity, a counterfeit of the true, an illusion of the material senses, having no basis in, or relation to, God, the only Life. But, one may naturally inquire, how may I gain an understanding which may lead me into this truth? Christian Science makes this quite plain. On page 11 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy, speaking of the desire for holiness says, "Prayer cannot change the unalterable Truth, nor can prayer alone give us an understanding of Truth; but prayer, coupled with a fervent habitual desire to know and do the will of God, will bring us into all Truth;" and she adds these significant words: "Such a desire has little need of audible expression. It is best expressed in thought and in life."

Here, then, is the way. In right thinking and right living will be found the answer to the question, What is Truth? All who will may walk in this way. Turning away from the contemplation of the belief of material existence, looking to God, infinite Love, the truth of existence may be gained here and now. Truth is Spirit, and it is not in matter.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1923

EDITORIALS

THROUGHOUT the world there has been manifest of late the desire to explore every avenue along which a solution to the vexed question of reparations might possibly be found. There is an ever-increasing number of people who believe that, unless the whole reparations issue is to settle down to a quarrel which may result in international strife, the

International Law as Peacemaker

impersonal process of the law must be brought to bear on the situation. The parties involved must bring their case for argument before an impartial tribunal, whose findings will, at least, provide moral support where claims require to be enforced. The very evident purpose of the Stresemann Government to make an honest effort to discharge the reparations obligations will add to the feeling on the part of fair-minded people that the measure of those obligations should be fixed by an impartial tribunal. Thus far Germany has suffered much from the general impression that her Government had never made an honest or serious effort to meet the reparations claims.

Let us assume that all the claimants against Germany are now ready to test the validity of the Versailles Treaty. What would be the points to be argued? The first and most obvious question would be that of the legality of the Treaty of Versailles itself. The armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918, and its terms were such as to render Germany powerless. It is necessary, therefore, to consider what terms had been held out to the Germans as an inducement to enter upon such an arrangement.

Briefly stated, these terms were contained in President Wilson's message to Congress of Jan. 8, 1918, and a subsequent speech to Congress on Feb. 11, in which these passages appeared:

"All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored."

"There shall be no annexation, no contributions, no punitive damages."

When asked, on Oct. 8, whether they accepted the President's pronouncements and whether the object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their applications, the German Government replied, on Oct. 12, that they had entered upon negotiations on the understanding "that the government of the powers associated with the Government of the United States of America also adopt the position taken by President Wilson in his address."

The Allies met in Paris to consider their answer, which was dispatched to President Wilson on Nov. 5, and contained this passage: "Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of Jan. 8, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses."

When the Conference assembled in Paris and commenced its deliberations on the subject of reparations, it soon became evident that if reparations were confined strictly to damage done to civilians and their property, Great Britain's share would be almost negligible and that of the Dominion practically void.

It was then that the theory that pensions and allowances to dependents of soldiers and sailors should be included as "damage to civilian property" sprang into existence. President Wilson's consent to this appears to have been gained partly by reason of his great desire to avoid the sidetracking of the League of Nations which he was anxious to see included in the Treaty and partly as the result of a legal memorandum drafted by General Smuts. Thus the demand was swelled to such huge proportions that it was found impossible to fix the amount.

It is not assumed here that General Smuts' contention, accepted by President Wilson and adopted by the British, was without legal or moral foundation, but at least it is arguable whether such advice could stand the test of an impartial legal tribunal.

If the British Government should be found willing to test the legality of its position before the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, the way would be opened for testing the whole question of the legality of the Versailles Treaty and its present method of enforcement.

The findings of such a tribunal would act as a strong moral and unifying influence on the side of the Allies, while Germany, at present smarting under a sense of wrong, would be encouraged to feel that the findings of a legal tribunal were proof of a new era of fair play. Thus the amount that Germany can and must pay for the damage for which it is responsible would have the sanction of a tribunal whose authority and impartiality would be unquestioned.

The average citizen, informed that in twenty-nine cities of the United States for which computations have been made it appears that for the year ended on August 15, last, the prices of food showed an increase in all except one of the cities, and that in some of those places the increase was as much as 8 per cent, bringing the increase from the year 1913 up to

Who Gets the Profit?

55 per cent in Boston, for instance, will be inclined to look about to discover who is profiting by the process. The farmers, gardeners, orchardists and dairy keepers have made it quite plain that they are not reaping any benefit from the higher prices. Indeed, special legislation is being urged in behalf of the farmers generally because of their inability to continue to produce the necessary commodities which come from the land at the prices they are now receiving.

It may be argued that the addition of 8 per cent to the budget which the average family sets aside annually

for food is not a tremendous item. But it assumes serious proportions when it is multiplied approximately seven times and is still rising. Were it apparent that the producers were getting the benefit, the consumer might be inclined to regard the matter somewhat more philosophically, because the farmer would, in turn, be able to purchase more of those commodities, whether necessities or luxuries, which the buyers of his products have to offer.

It is undeniable that in most of the larger cities of the United States the cost of distribution of foodstuffs has become steadily higher because of the increased rents demanded of shop and store keepers. The replacement cost of buildings has been increased by the higher cost of new structures, and owners have not been slow to profit by the artificial valuation. Then, too, there are somewhat higher costs for transportation and help, though these additions would not seem to approach, even with the increased cost of rent, the constantly mounting cost to the consumer.

When it is remembered that the plight of both the producer and the ultimate buyer of the products of the land is being complained of by both, and that in spite of this the cost of all these commodities in the market is approximately 50 per cent higher than before the war, the need of some cheaper means of distribution is emphasized. Co-operative marketing is discouraged as often by the consumer as by the middleman. It is easy to talk and preach economy, and difficult, apparently, to practice it. The telephone has done much to render the market basket useless, but the inclination is to believe that it has incidentally added much to the percentage of profit of the middleman.

POSSIBLY the most practical advance so far made in the direction of a permanent peace commission to bring about international accord is the International Joint Commission, which has operated successfully on behalf of Canada and the United States for more than ten years. The International Joint Commission—to which the United States Secretary of State,

Welding Together North America

Charles Evans Hughes, referred in a recent address to members of the Canadian Bar Association—consists of three Canadian and three United States citizens. It has power to investigate and report on questions arising between Canada and the United States within the scope of the treaty of 1909, particularly relating to boundary waters.

Secretary Hughes would apparently favor increasing the status of this valuable commission. Speaking unofficially, he expressed the view that it could do much to foster friendly relations and to remove sources of misunderstanding and possible irritation. It would be, he said, "a permanent body of our most distinguished citizens acting as a commission, with equal representation of both the United States and Canada, to which automatically there would be referred, for examination and report as to the facts, questions arising as to the bearing of action by either government upon the interests of the other, to the end that each, reasonably protecting its own interests, would be so advised that it would avoid action inflicting unnecessary injury upon its neighbor."

The International Joint Commission has demonstrated that this is entirely feasible with regard to questions arising along the boundary line. Some of the knotty problems solved to the satisfaction of the people of both countries in the last ten years have involved extensive water-power rights, navigation and irrigation. In some cases which have come before the commission, such as the fair apportionment of water from the Milk River, for irrigation purposes in the State of Montana and the Province of Alberta, long-outstanding differences have been harmoniously adjusted.

A more comprehensive employment of the present International Joint Commission, or the broadening out of the commission along lines advocated by Secretary Hughes, would be a practical step in the direction of permanent peace. The Secretary of State expressed the belief that "we shall be able at no distant date to keep within reasonable limits some of our pressing economic rivalries by fair international agreements, in which the self-interest of rivals will submit to mutual restrictions in the furtherance of friendly accord." The success of the International Joint Commission, so little recognized by the public even in the continent of North America, should be an incentive to other civilized nations to settle their disputes along similar lines. It will be, as it becomes better known.

A BETTER understanding is being gained, if all that is written and read may be given credence, of the manner of solving the collective problem of the boy who is different. Remarkable as it may seem, the fact appears that the boy himself has aided his solicitous mentors and teachers greatly in pointing the way which may safely be followed in dealing with others of his kind. First of all, he has made it quite plain that the boy who is different is not always so because of any lack in mental equipment or the thing called intellectuality. There has been much careless use, among educators and the truancy officers of juvenile courts and the superintendents of houses of correction, of the term "subnormal." The brand has been affixed to far too many youths, both male and female, in the United States, by those who have, with varying measures of success, sought, less selfishly than wisely, perhaps, to point the way to those committed to their care.

It is not so simple a matter, after all, to set up a measure of mental, intellectual, or even moral excellence, with the guarantee that all who attain it, preferably by the processes indicated as safe to follow, will be successful, happy, and wise. There are many conspicuous instances, easily recalled by most of us, of those young

The Boy Who Is Different

people, boys and girls, who were regarded by their contemporaries and their elders as being "different," who have, by pursuing courses generally regarded as experimental if not actually unsafe, achieved positions of undisputed distinction. Many a successful business or professional man today can tell, if he will, of serious infractions of nearly all the approved rules laid down for him in his youth. These adventures are not recorded in the biographies which the world reads.

There are few incorrigible boys, because there are few, if any, boys who are not responsive to the proper influence rightly applied. Perhaps it might be stated as a general proposition that there are as many incorrigible parents as incorrigible children. The test too often applied in determining the degree of turpitude is the strength or tenacity of one human will against another. Submission, indicated by obedience, does not always imply conviction, any more than it proves that the prevailing will is wisely directed or influenced. Properly safeguarded, there always, at whatever age and under whatever conditions, must be accorded the right of self-determination. The child who is taught that he can never safely be allowed to make a decision is deprived of a privilege, the exercise of which, sooner or later, must determine the measure of his success, if not of his happiness. We cannot safely say, as a matter of course, that the boy who is different, because he decides otherwise than we would decide, is wrong. The road to be traveled is a long one.

"POLITICS" and "politicians" are blamed for most of the mistakes that afflict government and public affairs in general. There is considerable warrant for this prevailing habit, yet those who have fallen into it ought to remember that back of the politicians there stands a great group, on whose shoulders lies a large part of the responsibility for both the politicians and the kind of politics which are denounced, that group being the public—the people themselves.

If the people insisted with more vigor on greater honesty, disinterestedness, and efficiency in the conduct of public affairs; if the voters took more pains to see that the right kind of men were elected to public office, there would be far less cause for complaint about the unhappy state of politics and politicians. This thought is not a new one, but it is often overlooked, and it is encouraging to see it expressed and so well expressed as it was recently by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, in outlining the work of the schools for the coming year. Dr. Smith said:

The tendency of our people to put sectional or bloc interest before the national good constitutes a real menace to the integrity of our institutions. We urge our representatives to vote or to oppose legislative measures because of their immediate effect upon our own interests. In political matters we are not inclined to insist that a measure shall be considered upon its own merits. We are constantly trying to make of our representatives mere translators of local opinion, where we ought to be urging them to consider pending measures on the basis of the fundamental ideas that are involved. It is the duty of educational institutions of our country to encourage a study of every question with judicial impartiality on its merits as a policy for the good of the whole, and to act accordingly, rather than on the basis of selfish sectional considerations.

Dr. Smith's expression of the people's responsibility in the matter is both forcible and timely. The educational system which he urges to action in order to improve conditions can do much in the direction indicated. But it cannot do it all. Back of the schools there must be the people themselves in their homes, in all the small details of the ordinary life. It is there that the right attitude of thought must be created and must govern, if we are to have local, state, and national affairs—politics—handled on the basis of unselfishness, honesty, and efficiency and not solely for individual and group benefit. Fortunately appreciation of this is growing in the public consciousness.

Editorial Notes

WAYNE B. WHEELER's conclusion, reached as a result of his recent trip to Europe as chairman of the American delegation to the International Anti-Alcoholic Congress at Copenhagen, that with Europe wet and America dry, America "is the hope of the world today, financially, morally, and socially," cannot be passed over lightly. "If the money wasted for liquor were turned into useful channels, as it is in the United States, the financial problems of these governments could be solved with comparative ease," he added. The United States has assumed a tremendous responsibility toward the rest of the world in pioneering the prohibition movement on a vast national scale, and cannot sidestep that responsibility even if it would. Only those, however, who are in a position to compare, from the standpoint of actual observation, conditions in the wet countries of Europe with the relatively dry United States, really can appreciate what prohibition in America means to those nations still held in the grip of the liquor evil.

It is no wonder that the charge of inconsistency has been levied against the New York State compulsory vaccination law, for any such so-called health legislation is by its very nature lacking in those elements of stability which make for consistency. When, moreover, it is remembered that there is a great mass of evidence today to indicate that the danger from vaccination is more serious for the ordinary individual than the disease it is supposed to avert, it would certainly seem time to call a halt on this compulsory health measure business. As a matter of fact, the whole process of vaccination is such a conglomerate of inconsistencies that it would be virtually impossible for the law attempting to impose this barbarous practice on all alike to be itself anything but inconsistent.

Planning the World's Cities

By CHARLES W. ELIOT, 2D.

GOTHENBURG, Aug. 6 (Special Correspondence).—City planners and city plans from all parts of the world were brought together in Gothenburg, Sweden, for the conference of the International Garden City and Town Planning Federation in August. Twenty-two nations or states were represented, each bringing different experiences and problems to the conference table.

Among the delegates were many of wide reputation either as planners or as administrators. Thus, England was represented by Ebenezer Howard, who originated the Garden City idea, by Raymond Unwin, and by officials of the Ministry of Health; Germany sent Stubben, Langen, and Otto; while the United States was represented by John Nolen, Flavel Shurtleff, and delegates from Boston, Milwaukee, Dartmouth College and Harvard University. Representatives from the Irish Free State, from Australia and Japan, from France, Spain, and Italy, and a large contingent from the Scandinavian countries made the conference a truly international gathering.

In connection with the Jubilee Exposition being held in Gothenburg, an exhibition of city planning and housing work had been arranged. While the collection of material was very large and varied in character, the emphasis was upon the regional planning work now going forward in most countries, and especially upon the importance of the garden suburb and satellite town.

The meetings of the federation, which was founded in 1913, were held in the City Hall of Gothenburg, and the delegates were entertained at dinner and conducted about in automobiles. It was not the exposition alone which caused the choice of Gothenburg as the meeting place, for in the city there was much to be seen of port and park development, of housing and garden suburbs, and of other new work in town planning. Under the guidance of Albert Lillienberg, the city engineer and able Swedish city planner, the members of the conference were shown the plans and accomplishments of Gothenburg and saw how a city, which was planned three hundred years ago, has grown in a practical and beautiful way in accordance with preconceived comprehensive plans.

The program of the conference included reports on progress in city planning work in the countries represented, and a series of papers on theory and practice in town development. English was the official language of the conference, but most of the addresses were translated into German, French, or Swedish, for the benefit of those who could not understand.

The reports from the different countries reflected the housing crisis in Europe caused by lack of building during the war. Almost all of the speakers devoted a large proportion, if not all, of their allotted time to the housing difficulties in his or her country, the laws affecting housing, and the progress made by public and private means toward provision of an adequate supply. To the Americans this absorbing interest in housing seemed disproportionate to its proper place in the field of city planning; for to them, as well as to some of the other delegates, the housing problem appeared as only a part of a larger problem of zoning and circulation.

The papers at the second day's meeting were on different subjects but again housing was emphasized. The morning session was devoted to housing finance and construction methods and to an illustrated talk by Mr. Lillienberg on the town planning history of Gothenburg. In the afternoon the delegates heard something of the city planning activities in Finland and particularly of the important part played by fires, and the requirements of fire protection in the plans of cities there. The rest of the session dealt with the new problems and theories of regional planning in America, Germany, and England. Mr. Nolen discussed the "Plan of New York and Environs"; Mr. Langen, with slides, spoke on the movement for decentralization of population in Germany, which is being fostered by the co-operative societies; and, finally, Mr. Unwin gave an address on the evils of the great city and the possibilities of development by satellite communities.

To a Bostonian, the progress of other countries in regional and metropolitan planning was especially interesting. In the work about Manchester, England, where over one hundred authorities are co-operating, and in the accomplishments of the Regional Planning Association of the Ruhr in Germany, there was much that was inspiring. The great park reservations in the Ruhr, under control of this Ruhr association, took on an added interest when it was learned that the idea of setting aside these areas was directly traceable to the plans of the Boston Metropolitan Park System, exhibited in Berlin in 1910.

After the formal sessions in Gothenburg, the conference moved on to Stockholm, and after that a group visited Copenhagen, Hamburg, and Bremen. In each city the delegates were escorted and entertained, and they learned something of the individuality and city planning activities of these cities.

The value of this conference, exhibition, and tour is found in the increased mutual respect and international co-operation which result. Each country brought to the conference a different point of view, for in each country there is a specialty and a different emphasis in city planning work. Thus, France is famous for strong architectural and formal planning, Germany for her organization and theory; England emphasized the social aspects and the Garden City, while America is engrossed in traffic and zoning problems.

The conference made it possible to see and appreciate the value of these different points of view, and to study examples of methods of procedure and technique. As the Berlin Exhibition of 1910 helped toward the development of a park system in the Ruhr, so this conference and exhibition has helped toward new developments and better planning in a multitude of cities and regions. From the examples of work in other countries and from the discussions of the conference, both the delegates and the general public gained a broader, and better understanding of the common problems with which all cities in all countries are faced.

Depreciation—the "Cost of Progress"

THE average life of the rolling stock of a railroad is not more than twenty years, writes Charles Pierce Burton in Harper's Magazine, and this determines the average life of nearly everything depending on that rolling stock. Very little of the depreciation is due to wear and tear. About half of it is due to inadequacy, resulting from the astonishing growth of the Nation. Approximately an equal amount is due to obsolescence, new inventions effecting economies of operation having made the old designs obsolete. It is entirely within a conservative statement of fact to say that at least half, possibly three-fourths, of the railroads in the United States should be electrified, purely as a matter of economy, and would be electrified if money for the improvement were obtainable. Someone aptly has described this rapid depreciation in the physical property of all public utilities, as the "cost of progress."